

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Eccliaastical Affairs.

PROJECTED LEGISLATION ON RITUALISM.

ON Monday afternoon Viscount Sandon put a searching question to the First Lord of the Treasury, and received what he described as an "unsatisfactory reply." He referred to the answer given by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to a memorial presented to them, a few weeks before, through the Church Association, in which these supreme Church officers fully admitted that "a considerable minority of the clergy and laity of the Church of England" desired "to subvert the principles of the Reformation," and thereby "imperilled the very existence of our national institutions for the maintenance of religion"; and in which they stated the fact, that since the memorial had been addressed to them, 480 clergymen of the Church of England had petitioned Convocation in favour of the revival in the Established Church of Sacramental Confession. The noble lord then asked whether the Prime Minister would be prepared to introduce a Bill next session in accordance with the second report of the Royal Commission on Ritual, passed by a large majority of the commissioners, whereby "a speedy and inexpensive remedy shall be provided for parishioners against the introduction into their parish churches of certain practices at variance with the usages and principles of the Established Church." Mr. Gladstone, after intimating that no official knowledge of the subject had come before the Government in any manner connected with their public duty, made the following admission:—"With respect to the subject itself, I think the principle of protecting the members of the congregations of the Church of England against innovations of ceremonial which are adopted by the sole will of the clergy, is a very sound principle. But neither the present nor the former Government have been in any manner moved to bring in any bill on that subject, nor have the Government received any communication from the leading prelates or heads of the Church." Thereupon, Viscount Sandon gave notice that, in case no one else took up the matter, he would, at the very beginning of the next session, move for leave to introduce a bill "to give a speedy and inexpensive remedy against the introduction and continuance of practices contrary to law in churches belonging to the Church of England, as by law established."

We judge from Mr. Gladstone's reply that

he shifts the responsibility of giving effect to the principle he admitted to be a sound one from his own shoulders to the Episcopal Bench. The archbishops and bishops are impliedly reluctant to, or averse from, a resort to legislation for the suppression of practices by clergy of the Establishment which they themselves have pointed out as subversive of the principles of the Reformation, and as imperilling our national institutions for the maintenance of religion. That is, in effect, to say that the Establishment of the Church will not be regarded by its chief rulers as affording any security to its members against unauthorised teaching, or illegal practices, forced upon them by their clergy. The so-called bulwark of Protestantism—little as it answered its purpose in this regard—is henceforth to abandon its pretensions, save, indeed, where they can be made to tell against the claims of those who urge disestablishment as indispensable to religious equality. The bonds which connect together Church and State are to be so slackened with the connivance of Episcopal authority that, at least for the purpose of clerical discipline, they might as well not exist. The laity of the Church of England are practically without protection against the sacerdotal freaks and fantasies of their clergy. The phrase, "as by law established," has lost all meaning with respect to the Church of England. Law has ceased to be operative in forcing conformity to the Church's standards, and it would seem the bishops would have it so.

Whether Viscount Sandon will succeed in obtaining the object of his movement, whether by moral pressure he will compel the interposition of the bishops, or whether, if that be not so, he has the smallest chance of passing a bill through Parliament providing an inexpensive and effectual remedy for the evil of which the laity of the Church of England have a good right to complain, is very doubtful. The position of the Establishment, however, will be seriously shaken either by his failure or his success. The English people are beginning to be seriously apprehensive lest through the *laches* of those who possess ecclesiastical power the sacerdotalism of a large section of the clergy should pave the way towards the re-establishment in this country of the spiritual domination of Rome. If law and legislation be found utterly ineffectual to check this tendency, the remedy will be sought in disestablishment and disendowment—for it is intolerable that vast public resources should be made available in bringing about results which the nation abhors. On the other hand, should the noble lord, the member for Liverpool, succeed in what he proposes, it will be found that a more stringent application of law for the discipline of the clergy will give such a shock to spiritual authority as will make the Establishment, as such, quiver to its base.

The sole practical lesson which the present state of parties in the Established Church teaches us, is the utter futility, when mind is once awake, of resorting to the compulsion of law for the maintenance or the suppression of religious thought and feeling. The laity of the Church of England, however, have brought themselves into their present false and untenable position. They have insisted upon having their religious means provided for them at the expense of the whole nation. They have

now to reap the consequences. They are, as Mr. Miall said in his last speech on disestablishment, "reduced to a condition of hopeless helplessness." There is no way of escape for them provided by the system to which they so blindly adhere—at any rate, no available way—and they are drifting towards that which they contemplate with dread. They know it. The prospect before them excites their alarm. But they can do nothing. The Prime Minister will initiate no remedial measure because he has not been moved thereto by the prelates. The prelates shrink from touching with decided hands an edifice which a slight exercise of authority might bring down to the ground, like a castle of cards; and the laity, notwithstanding Viscount Sandon's earnestness of intention, will very soon find, we suspect, that their will in this matter can evoke no practical response, and that their Church must be disestablished before it will be qualified to fulfil the ends for which they, at least, desire its maintenance.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill has now been published, and we deeply regret to say that it embodies all the worst features of the report of the committee, while, at the same time, it contains nothing which can, or is intended to, compensate for their adoption. Passing over some indifferent clauses, we may notice, first, Clause 5, which provides that "where, under the express terms of the original instrument of foundation of any endowed school or educational endowment, the holder of any particular office is a member of the governing body of the school or endowment," nothing in the original Act shall prevent the holder for the time being of such an office from being retained as a member of the governing body. This is inserted to protect the claims of the clergy and churchwardens from the reforming broom of the commissioners. The sixth clause shows a similar leaning. The commissioners have dealt freely with the constitution of some of the governing bodies, without an invariable respect to the time of the foundation of the endowments. This clause prohibits them from making any alteration in such constitutions, so far as it is required in the original instrument of foundations that the majority of the members of the governing body, or the persons electing, or the teacher, or the scholars, shall be members "of a particular church, sect, or denomination" if the instrument of foundation should not be of earlier date than the Toleration Act. This protects all denominational foundations established since the year 1688, and effectually bars the commissioners from taking off the "dead hand" from most of the endowed schools. In the seventh clause we find a similar provision for the protection of denominational interests in charities of a mixed character, while the ninth clause provides that no alteration in the religious instruction of any endowed school shall be made until after one year's notice. These are all the provisions touching religious education, and they are of a reactionary character, intended to tie the hands of commissioners who may hold certain expressed doctrines concerning the "dead hand," and whose unbiassed judgment may conflict with sectarian interests. There is nothing in the measure to meet or to satisfy any such suggestions as those made by Mr. Schnadhorst or Mr. Jenkyn Brown. It is a sacrifice of national to sectarian demands. What its fate may be we do not know, but possibly the Government has provided for its safety by already sacrificing half-a-dozen other measures.

Mr. Gladstone appears to have been astonished because, on Friday night, in the discussion of the

Judicature Bill, he found an unusual unanimity of opinion to exist with respect to the submission of ecclesiastical cases to the proposed new Court of Appeal, instead of, as at present, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Really, however, there was no cause for astonishment. The lawyers naturally approved of Mr. Hardy's proposal to do away with the appeal to the Judicial Committee because it would simplify legal proceedings; High Churchmen approved of it because it would relieve the bishops of all responsibility; and Non-conformists approved of it because it would be another step towards religious equality. It was therefore not "a remarkable concurrence of opinion." It is, however, a "sign of the times," and what a step it is from the old courts! When disestablishment comes, should the measure be carried, nothing will have to be done in this direction, and, so far, the process will be simplified.

Convocation has held several sittings during the last week, although the public generally has not been informed of that fact. Both Houses, however, have been busy in discussion. What the bishops do when they sit "with closed doors" no one of course knows, but the doors having, after an hour and a half, been opened last Tuesday, their lordships were found discussing a petition against the bill to facilitate admission to certain offices in the Church. Then the bishops passed a vote to the Marquis of Lorne for efforts in the interests of the poor clergy; then they rejected a "gravamen" from Archdeacon Denison with respect to the Bishop of Bath and Wells' arbitrary treatment of the Rev. H. P. Denison; and on subsequent days mildly discussed, without doing anything, petitions for the reform of Convocation; but on Friday they significantly sat the whole day with closed doors discussing the subject of Confession. The Lower House has been mainly discussing, day after day, the revision of the rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer, to the great indignation of Archdeacon Denison, who, by implication, told his brethren that they were "mad." The proposed alterations touch nothing more than the smallest details, and will require an Act of Parliament to legalise them. It is understood that nothing more is to be done by Convocation this year. "Nothing more," did we say? Has it done anything?

Everyone must have been sometimes amused by hearing what other people have said about him. Such has been our amusement in reading, this week, certain expressions of opinion from Churchmen regarding Dissenters. Thus, in the speech of Archdeacon Denison, to which we have just referred, the archdeacon remarked that—

The Nonconformists, some of whom were the most honest people in England, had long been struggling for a great definite object, which at one time they had no chance of carrying; but having got a footing in Parliament they used, as honest men, that standpoint to fight the battle of Disestablishment, which they cleverly began with agitation against church-rates. Well, then, Parliament being on the whole in favour of change, has cautiously engaged in what was called adapting the Establishment to the exigencies of the times. He was convinced that if the existing balance between parties was disturbed one jot it would break, and that deservedly, the truce between the two parties.

Next, we find the Rev. T. W. Burridge, speaking at the English Church Union, at Newbury, saying:—

He was perfectly sure Dissenters were dissatisfied with their own religion. He was certain he should be if he were a Dissenter. (Laughter.) He was certain they had only clearly and boldly to put the whole faith before them in a loving honest spirit for it to meet with their acceptance. There were more Dissenters shaking in their shoes than they supposed. (Renewed laughter.) The young people were especially dissatisfied. Give them a grand ritual in Newbury and they would gather in a vast harvest of these poor Nonconformists, who meant to honour and love our Lord as much as he did himself, but who could not realise all they wanted, and would not until they came in a true and devout spirit to the Catholic faith.

Another instance is given in an advertisement in the *Church Times* of last week, as follows:—

WANTED, at once, 50*l.* to rescue 200 souls from Dissent. Full particulars in the appeal column of the *Church Times*. Of your charity, help.

We look to the "appeal column" in question, and find that the reverend advertiser wants 50*l.* to establish a Church school to supplant a Nonconformist school, which is the only one in the district of Gorse Hill, Swindon. Why doesn't he apply at once to the Committee of Privy Council on Education?

People who live in our days have had many convincing proofs of the fact that different people do take very different views of the same thing. Now, the *Record* of last week says that the success of the anti-Ritualistic meeting exceeded the most sanguine anticipations; that Lord Shaftesbury's speech has been justly described as "magnificent," and so on. But, turning to the *John Bull*, we find that the same meeting was a "conspicuous failure," and that Lord Shaftesbury's speech would have "dis-

graced the coarsest speakers at some recent Hyde-park demonstration." The *Church Times* says, "To Lord Shaftesbury we can only say, 'Fall to thy prayers, old man,' and, next to Lord Shaftesbury, 'cursing like a drab or scullion,' one of the most deplorable things to be seen in these days is Archdeacon Freeman." The kind of writing which is admitted into some Church newspapers is further illustrated by some lines which we give by way of a slight change to the usual character of these columns. We quote from the *Church Review* of last week, to which a contributor sends the following:—

EXETER HALL.—30TH JUNE, 1873.

(To the tune of "Ye Mariners of England.")

Ye Protestants of England!
Our country's pride and hope,
Whose flag has braved three hundred years
The banners of the Pope!
Your black Geneva wave again
In presence of the foe!
And bawl through the Hall,
While the mob doth shout below;
While the speaker rages loud and long,
And the mob doth shout below.

The spirits of your fathers
Shall start from every grave,
On seeing in their churches now
Those Popish banners wave.
Where Cranmer and his comrades fell
Your manly hearts shall glow,
And ye'll bawl through the hall,
While the mob doth shout below;
While the speaker rages loud and long,
And the mob doth shout below.

The C. A. needs no vestments,
It loves not priests devout;
Its members hate confession,
And try to stamp it out,
With thunders from those doctors bright
Who precious little know.
Yet they roar all the more,
While the mob doth shout below;
While the speaker rages loud and long,
And the mob doth shout below.

Those vile Church Union leaders
In effigy shall burn,
Till we by persecution win,
And the peace of sloth return.
Then, then, ye great Reformers!
Our song and feast shall flow,
To the fame of your name
When the storm has ceased to blow;
When the howling mob we heed no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.

Another effusion in the same journal is as follows:—

THE MODERN LEAR.

GREAT SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY,

At an Anti-Confessional Meeting at Exeter Hall, Monday, June 30th, 1873.

Blow wind, and crack your cheeks! rage! blow!
You cataracts and hurricanes spout
'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks.
You sulphurous and thought-executing fires,
Vauit-couriers to oak-clearing thunderbolts,
Sing me a white head! And thou all-shaking thunder
Strike flat the thick rotundity of the world!
Crack nature's moulds, all germens spill at once
That make ingrateful—bishops.

These are from the organs of "light and sweetness" and of the Church of culture.

Having gone beyond our usual custom, we feel inclined to go a little farther, and, indeed, first, something is wanted to take the taste of these lines out of the mouth; and besides, poetry is pleasanter to read in this hot July weather than prose, and very cool and pleasant is Wordsworth's. Poets write for all time, and what Wordsworth wrote seventy years ago is as appropriate now as it was then. We give some extracts from the "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," as a contrast to the lines we have quoted, and with the hope of doing all parties some good—

Enough! for see, with dim association
The tapers burn; the odoriferous incense feeds
A greedy flame; the pompous mass proceeds;
The priest bestows the appointed consecration;
And while the Host is raised, its elevation
An awe and supernatural horror breeds;
And all the people bow their heads, like reeds
To a soft breeze, in lowly adoration.
This Valde brooks not. On the banks of Rhone
He taught, till persecution chased him thence,
To adore the Invisible, and Him alone.
Nor are his followers loth to seek defence,
'Midst woods and wilds, on nature's craggy throne,
From rites that trample upon soul and sense.

Here is another sonnet:—

For what contend the wise! for nothing less
Than that the soul, freed from the bonds of sense,
And to her God restored by evidence
Of things not seen, drawn forth from their recess,
Boot there, and not in forms, her holiness—
For Faith, which to the patriarchs did displace
Sure guidance, ere a ceremonial fence
Was needful round men thinking to transgress;
For Faith, more perfect still, with which the Lord
Of all, himself a Spirit, in the youth
Of Christian aspiration, deigned to fill
The temples of their hearts also, with his word
Informed, were resolute to do His will,
And worship Him in spirit and in truth.

And then:—

High and Low
Watchwords of Party on all tongues are rife;
As if a Church, though sprung from heaven, must owe
To opposite and fierce extremes her life.

Perhaps some might relish the sonnet beginning:—

Woe to you, prelates! rioting in ease.
While to others this first line of another sonnet
may seem not inappropriate to our own times and country:—

Woe to the Crown that doth the cowl obey!
But this is a work-a-day world, and we cannot
afford to sit under green trees re-reading Wordsworth all day long.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT.

The following circular has been addressed to the supporters of the Liberation Society in North Devon and in Hastings:—

Dear Sir,—You are aware that, as the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 expires this year, a select committee of the House of Commons was, at the instance of the Government, appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act, prior to its renewal.

This committee was composed of ten Liberal and nine Conservative members, and as one of the former was chairman, the committee was, as regards political opinions, equally divided, and as a consequence, many of the questions dealt with were decided by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Forster.

The votes given by the members of the committee were therefore of critical importance, and the more so because they were likely to determine the character of the measure to be passed during the present session.

In view of these facts, I beg to call your attention to the votes of certain members of the committee in relation to matters in which, it is believed, you take a deep interest.

1. In nearly all the early schemes for the improved management of ancient endowed schools, the commissioners appointed clergymen of the Established Church as *ex-officio* trustees. This was objected to, as being contrary to the 17th Clause of the Act, and it was judicially decided that the objection was a valid one. With a view to render legal what had been declared to be illegal, Mr. Hardy proposed that the committee should report as follows:—

Your committee are of opinion that in dealing with endowments, subject to Sect. 17 of the Act, the commissioners should be enabled to retain an ecclesiastical officer as an *ex-officio* governor, if such an appointment is directed by the original instrument of foundation.

For this proposal Sir Thos. Acland and Mr. Kay Shuttleworth voted, along with the Conservative members of the committee, and it was carried by eleven votes to seven; and a clause (5) in harmony with the recommendation appears in the bill for continuing and amending the Act.

2. A large number of the governors appointed under the schemes of the commissioners are co-optative; and it has been ascertained that, out of 441 co-optative governors, only forty-three are Nonconformists; and that, in fifty cases, no Nonconformists have been appointed. Of these co-optative governors eighty-one are clergymen; while there are but five Nonconformist ministers.

To put an end to this unfairness, Mr. Leatham proposed the insertion of the following paragraph in the committee's report:—

The attention of the committee has been called, through the evidence of several witnesses, to the extensive use which has been made by the commissioners of the co-optative principle in the nomination of members of the governing bodies of schools, under sec. 17, and to the fact that a large majority of these co-optative governors belong to one religious community. While fully recognising the motives of the commissioners in giving this wide development to the co-optative principle, viz., the desire to conciliate opposition on the part of the old trustees, and to preserve some degree of continuity in the management of the schools, we are of opinion that caution should be exercised, lest by an undue recourse to such appointments, the impression be produced that predominance is indirectly sought for any particular church or denomination in the management of such schools.

Sir Thomas Acland voted against this proposal, and, as the result, it was carried by ten votes to eight. The commissioners may therefore continue to act as they have done in this matter. As a practical means of preventing the violation of the principle of religious equality in the management of the endowed schools, it was proposed by Mr. Illingworth to insert the following words in the report:—

They are also inclined to believe that public confidence in the commission would be increased if, in future appointments, the commissioners and assistant commissioners were not all selected from one religious denomination.

Sir Thomas Acland and Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth united with the Conservatives in resisting this reasonable proposition, and it was rejected by 11 votes to 7.

Other votes of a like, but less important kind were also given by the same members.

The net result of the appointment of the select committee has been that, while a full opportunity has been afforded to both Churchmen and Nonconformists to show the respects in which injustice has been done them in the working of the Endowed Schools Act, both the report of the committee and the bill passed upon the report, have made considerable concessions to the former, and none whatever to the latter. The bill, if passed in its present shape, will, so far as the interests of religious equality are concerned, diminish the value of the Endowed Schools Act, and no guarantee for a more equitable

administration of the Act by the commissioners has been provided.

If this result is not wholly due to the course pursued by the Liberal members of the select committee already named, they have largely contributed to it; and the committee on whose behalf I write feel it to be their duty to place the facts before those whom those members represent in Parliament, and to whose exertions their return to Parliament, is largely due.

Whatever doubt may exist as to the duty of electors in particular constituencies in regard to the question of disestablishment, it is submitted that those who assist the upholders of the Church Establishment in endeavouring to maintain the sectarian character of schools belonging to the nation have no claim to the continued support of the advocates of religious equality.

I am, yours faithfully,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street,
July 7, 1873.

HOW THE CLERGY ARE ORDAINED IN WINCHESTER DIOCESE.

(From the *Rock*.)

Those who live in the diocese of Winchester must be prepared to see strange things. To playwrights, and others in search of the sensational, the columns of the *Hampshire Advertiser*, in which the bishop's acts are faithfully mirrored, must always prove an inestimable boon. We don't think we ever read anything more strikingly original than its account of the "Ordination of Priests and Deacons," which, with certain martial accessories, was effected by Dr. Wilberforce, on Trinity Sunday, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Preparations for the spectacle had been long in progress, and their spirit seems to have pervaded the place. All this preliminary work extended over a considerable time, but Sunday, of course, was the great day; for then it was that the following perfectly unique procession started on its way to church:—

About 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the clergy, mayor, and magistrates, and candidates for holy orders, assembled at the Guildhall, and formed a procession in the following order:—

Band of the 2nd Isle of Wight (Newport) Rifle Volunteers.
The Town Serjeants bearing the maces.
The Mayor (Mr. W. B. Mew).
Ald. F. Pittis. Mr. Cochrane, M.P. I. of W.
The Borough Magistrates.
Aldermen of the Borough.
The Town Clerk.
Town Councillors.
The Candidates for Holy Orders.

After these had passed, all eyes were strained to catch a view of the hero of the day, who was now seen approaching, attended by his bodyguard, composed as follows:—

The Bishop's Verger.
The Rev. W. Pound, jun., bearing the pastoral staff.
The Lord Bishop.
Rev. E. Wilberforce, Canon Woodford, the Bishop's Chaplain.
The Bishop's Examp. Chaplain.
The Rev. G. H. Connor, Vicar, and Rural Dean.
The Rev. E. W. Watts and the Rev. R. Perks.
The 2nd Company Rifle Volunteers, Capt. F. Pittis commanding, forming the escort.

As the procession entered the church the choir commenced singing the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and the congregation rose from their seats. Here, indeed, was the "Church militant" in a sense that the compilers of our Liturgy never anticipated. We confess we are anything but pleased with the prospect that is thus set before us. . . . The service over, feasting recommenced at the Guildhall, Mr. Stratton, of Warburton's Hotel, who furnished the entertainment, "fully sustaining his well-won reputation as a caterer." And thus, in Winchester diocese, they send labourers into the Lord's vineyard!

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

SOUTHWARK.—At a meeting of the Southwark Council of the Liberation Society, held on Friday, July 4, at the board-room, White-street, J. K. Corderoy, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—Moved by Mr. A. Dunn, seconded by Mr. Fretwell, and supported by Messrs. Thomason and Haggis: "That this council, to its great regret, sees in the Government amendments to the Elementary Education Act such a determined abandonment of true Liberal principles as forfeits all claims of support, from the friends of civil and religious equality, to the present administration. The council is not unmindful of the past services of Mr. Gladstone's Government, but its manifested determination to bid for Tory support against its own friends, for the purpose of perpetuating the ascendancy of the Episcopalian sect, and thereby doing doing injustice to all outside its pale, demands the earnest though sorrowful reprobation of all true Liberals." Moved by the Rev. A. F. Barfield, and seconded by Mr. Petler: "That this council will oppose, by all lawful means, the return to Parliament for the borough of Southwark, of any candidate who is not in favour of absolute religious equality and opposed to the present ecclesiastical policy of the Government, and that an early opportunity be taken of ascertaining the views of the candidates who are before the constituency." Moved by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, and seconded by Mr. Hobill: "That it having been reported to the council that a portion of land belonging to the Dulwich College estates, and

therefore to the poor of Southwark, Bishopsgate, Camberwell, and Chelsea, had been given to the wealthy inhabitants of West Dulwich, for building the church of St. Peter's, Lordship-lane, John Locke, Esq., Q.C., M.P., be respectfully requested to make inquiry in the House of Commons as to such alienation of the property left under Alleyn's will, and that the members for the city and the boroughs of Camberwell and Chelsea be requested to support the endeavours to obtain the necessary information."

EARLY-IN-CRAVEN, NEAR SKIPTON.—The Rev. J. H. Gordon lectured in the Baptist Chapel here, on Monday evening last, to a crowded and enthusiastic audience, the pastor in the chair. Mr. Gordon reviewed the Scriptural aspects of the question, and great interest was manifested. Opposition was in attendance from Skipton, but cut a very sorry figure in its speeches and questions. Hearty votes of thanks, and as hearty offerings, brought the proceedings to a close, persons being present for miles around.

CONONLEY, NEAR SKIPTON.—Next evening, Mr. Gordon lectured in the Odd Fellows' Hall here, to another crowded audience, the United Methodist Free Church minister presiding. Mr. Gordon considered disestablishment as especially a popular question, and the opposition of the previous night, though present, was silent. Again votes and subscriptions.

THE PILGRIMAGES IN FRANCE.

The French correspondent of the *Guardian* dwells at considerable length on the subject of the pilgrimages, which are becoming more and more prominent among our neighbours. Describing the elaborate preparations for a month of pilgrimages, he expresses the opinion that the object is to identify France with Rome in proclaiming a "holy crusade" against Germany. In reference to the concourse of pilgrims which arrived at Paray on the 20th ult., he says:—

Five special trains left that day for Paray alone for the same destination. No disturbances of any kind occurred either at the departure or the arrival of the trains, or during their progress. Their appearance, however, seems occasionally to have excited considerable surprise, and an *ouvier* was heard to say in an adjoining cabaret, as the trains passed, that "il ne croyait pas qu'il y en avait tant que ça, des cléricaux!" The number of banners carried on the above day was 143, each followed by their parishes with their curés and vicars, or by religious communities, both male and female, or by deputations from schools and colleges. At the termination of the grand mass, celebrated in the open air under a superb baldachino by the Bishop of Autun, "surrounded by all the banners and by an array of pilgrims," a scene pronounced to be "indescribable"—the cries of "Vive la France!" were loudly blended with those of "Vive Pie IX.," "Vive l'Alsace et la Lorraine!"—"the latter being greatly stimulated," we are told, "by the presence of the banners of our two unfortunate provinces, draped in black, and bearing for device—*O Crux, ave, spes unica!*" The Archbishop of Tour, with a vast array of clergy and pilgrims, was expected at Paray yesterday. The Bishop of Arras has just addressed a pastoral letter to all his clergy, organising a grand pilgrimage to Amette, in his diocese, in honour of the Blessed Benoit Labre. The pilgrimage to the statue of Notre Dame de Boulogne-sur-Mer—"brought into that port in the seventeenth century on board of a vessel manned by angels, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants"—promises to be on an enormous scale. The possession of this statue is supposed to have "always preserved Boulogne from the direst disgraces of war"; a privilege considered to have been miraculously manifested during the late disasters, when the inhabitants of Boulogne, "though placed for several months between two fires, escaped safe and sound." It is on this ground chiefly that it is now proposed to revive the pilgrimage this year, on a great scale, on the 6th July.

Fashionable Ultramontanes in France do their pilgrimages by substitute. There are, it seems, persons, who for a certain consideration go upon pilgrimages as deputies for pious persons, who are either too busy, too indolent, or too unwell to perform the journey themselves. The Church accepts this devotion by proxy, and the pro-pilgrims travel, sing, pray, and drink, and bathe in holy streams for a certain consideration, making over to their employers all the spiritual advantages of the trip.

The Government of Prussia, it appears, intends to put a stop to the pilgrimage and procession fever, which begins to assume proportions incompatible, in its view, with the maintenance of public tranquillity and moral order. In the Rhine provinces the Governor of Trèves has addressed instructions with this view to the district authorities. Henceforth the organisers of such demonstrations must have the permission of all the local authorities through whose districts the pilgrims and processions pass, under pain of fine or imprisonment. All pilgrimages composed of persons of both sexes are absolutely forbidden, and the same rule is applied to cases where the distance is such as to compel their taking part in the demonstration to pass the night at the place. The circular says this leads to drunkenness and compromises public order.

The Cape of Good Hope House of Assembly, only two members dissenting, has agreed to discontinue the payment of 400*l.* a-year to the Bishop of Capetown as travelling expenses. Such (says the *Record*) is the tendency of events.

"PUNCH" AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—This week's cartoon in *Punch* depicts the two archbishops with solemn and anxious countenances *apropos* of the anti-confessional memorial. Behind them is Mr. Miall, hat in hand, who thus addresses them—

"Delighted, your graces, to find you so earnestly co-operating with me for the destruction of the State Church."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE ARCHBISHOPS' REPLY.—Lord Oranmore proposes on the 14th inst. to move:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the evils complained of by the archbishops having made such serious advances during the last twenty years 'as to imperil our national institutions for the maintenance of religion,' a committee of this House should be appointed to consider by what legislative or other means this danger may be averted."

CHURCH REFORM AGAIN.—On Wednesday last an important and highly influential conference, consisting of delegates from various associations in the country, as well as other teachers, clergymen, and laymen, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel. Lord Shaftesbury, who was to have presided, was absent through indisposition, but wrote to express his hearty sympathy and concern in the object of the meeting so far as it contemplated a united movement for Church reform. The chair was taken by the Hon. W. Ashley, and after earnest deliberations it was unanimously agreed to form a committee for this most useful and important object.—*Record*.

THE ANTI-CONFESSIONAL MOVEMENT.—The *Rock* gives a long list of the gentlemen present at the Exeter Hall meeting on Monday night, an analysis of which shows that the supporters of Lord Shaftesbury included two peers, Lords Oranmore and Lawrence (the chairman of the London School Board); two sons of peers, Lords Alfred Churchill and H. Vere-Cholmondeley; ten members of the House of Commons—Messrs. Holt, Dalrymple, Newdegate, Charley, Kinnaird, Saunderson, Greene, Verner, Colonel Dyott, and Sir T. Chambers; twenty-seven naval and military officers, including several on half-pay; ninety-two clergymen, chiefly London incumbents; and a large body of laymen. The dignitaries of the Church were conspicuous by their absence, some prebendaries and honorary canons being the only representatives of the cathedral clergy.

THE OLD CATHOLICS OF GERMANY.—The German Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens will be consecrated in about a fortnight by the Janenist Bishop of Deventer. The ceremony will probably take place at Amsterdam. The *Freie Stimme* of Constance, the Ultramontane organ of that district, having since the recent admission of the Old Catholics to the use of the town church attacked their services there with great bitterness as heretical and blasphemous, was indicted by them before the local court of justice for throwing contempt on Divine worship. The aggrieved congregation temporarily lost their cause, the judge refusing to consider the calumnious articles complained of as other than merely a controversial attack upon dissenters. But this decision has just been reversed by the Supreme Court of Baden in a sitting at Mannheim, when the worship of the Old Catholics was declared to be as much under the protection of the State as any other, and the offending journal formally admonished and condemned in costs.

ARCHDEACON DENISON ON CONFESSION, &c.—At the meeting of the Lower House of Convocation on Thursday, during the debate on the rubrics, Archdeacon Denison said that there was not a word in the first exhortation against habitual confession. On the contrary, the true doctrine of confession, that man must make his peace with God before communion, was clearly laid down. Was there to be absolution without confession? He regretted beyond measure that words should have fallen from his dear friend (Prebendary Kempe) pandering to popular prejudice, passion, and ignorance. The authorities in Church and State were hounding on the populace against confession, and a man had nothing to do but say that a thing was Romish and all the fools in the place would come round him. He believed there were 100,000 people ready to burn him to-morrow.

NEW CHURCHES IN LONDON.—At a conference with respect to the position of the Bishop of London's fund, recently held in London, it was stated by his lordship that during the ten years the fund had existed, 110 new churches had been built by its aid, new livings had been endowed, lay agencies had been established to deal especially with the classes not reached by churches, and the fund had been the cause of more money being subscribed external to it. The original fund was to raise 1,000,000*l.* in ten years. It had raised 500,000*l.* directly, and these contributions had been supplemented by donations to the amount of another 500,000*l.* Then seventy-five churches or thereabouts had been endowed, and this would represent another 500,000*l.*; so that it was fair to assume that the fund had been the cause of 1,500,000*l.* being raised for Church purposes.

"THE BULWARK OF PROTESTANTISM."—In his letter of excuse to the secretary of the recent anti-confessional meeting at Exeter Hall, Canon Ryle said:—"It is my deliberate conviction that habitual private confession is absolutely without warrant of Scripture, manifestly dishonouring to the priestly office of Christ, most injurious to the minister, most useless to the laity, and most mischievous and immoral in its tendency. I would rather see the Church of England perish than see habitual auricular confession sanctioned in our pale." The Rev. Canon Miller said:—"It is indeed high time that a strong and unequivocal expression of public opinion should be heard, when nearly 500 clergymen are asking for the confessional. Little did I expect to live to such a day. But I yet cherish the strong conviction that the great mass of

English Churchmen will indignantly and utterly resist this foul abomination."

THE REV. GORDON CALTHROP ON DISESTABLISHMENT.—A correspondent mentions that on Sunday last this popular minister of the Church of England preached a sermon on auricular confession at his church at Highbury, in the course of which, addressing a crowded and very intelligent congregation, the reverend gentleman exclaimed—"Will you shudder if I now tell you what I think? I believe the only safety for the Church of England lies in disestablishment!"

THE RITUALISTS AND "THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE REVIVAL OF CHRISTENDOM."—The *Post* states that on Wednesday evening there was an ornate ritualistic service in connection with the above association held at All Saints', Lambeth, when a special sermon was also preached in furtherance of the object. The church was magnificently decorated with flowers, as also were the chancel, reredos, and altar. The altar (?) was also illuminated with 200 tapers and 400 gas jets. When the service commenced a procession numbering more than 250 choristers, members of various guilds, and clergy from various churches, moved round the church. They were preceded by a cross-bearer, followed by boys carrying tapers, and a number of banner-bearers were also among those forming the procession. The first lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Hugo, the second by the Rev. G. C. C. Dunbar. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, who took for his text, "O pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

CONVOCATION.—In the Upper House of Convocation on Thursday, the Bishop of Ely presented a petition, bearing 600 signatures of clergy and laity, in which they complained that the present constitution of Convocation was defective in many respects. The petition was signed, among others, by Lord Russell, Lord Devon, Lord Cairns, Lord Westminster, and Lord Fortescue. The bishop said he heartily coincided with many of the propositions of the petition; but he did not think that any advantage would arise from the union of the two provinces. At the same time, he did not believe that there was a provincial synod, and that although the laity might not be made a part of Convocation they might be associated with it in its deliberations. After some discussion the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his opinion that it was unwise to introduce this matter in an informal way, and the question was allowed to stand over. Both Houses of Convocation again met on Friday, and resumed the discussion upon the rubrics, which had not been brought to a close when the prorogation took place. It is understood that there will be no other gathering of Convocation, except by special arrangement, until the present Parliament meets for its next session, or a new Parliament assembles.

THE REV. DR. BEGG, who was so lately announcing war in all parts of Scotland against the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, has at last made up his mind to visit New Zealand and Australia. In the former locality he has three sons, and he is naturally desirous to see them. At the meeting of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh last week, he announced his determination, and applied for leave of absence for seven months. He stated that he had made arrangements for the supply of his pulpit, and requested that the other ministers would give him help in that direction. All his requests were cordially complied with; and his brethren assured him that everything would be done by them to keep his mind at ease in regard to his congregation. They would be delighted to receive him back again in as good health as he now enjoyed. The reconciliation among the two contending parties in the Free Church appears to be of a most complete character, and the men who for years were waging a bitter warfare with one another are now embracing each other as did Esau and Jacob at the brook Jabbok. The hatchet of war has been buried, the two war journals, the *Watchword* and the *Presbyterian*, have this month been discontinued, and all are smoking the calumet of peace. Dr. Begg's visit to New Zealand and Australia will have the good result of bringing him into contact with men who form one united Presbyterian Church, and who have got quit of that troubler of the earthly Zion, the civil magistracy. This visit may do wonders in bringing him to see the benefits of separation of Church and State, and in reconciling him and his party to the union at home of the non-established Presbyterian denominations.—*Christian World*.

THE MEMBERS FOR GREENWICH AND DISESTABLISHMENT.—The Nonconformists of New-cross, Deptford, and Greenwich, have passed resolutions in which they express great dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the borough members in connection with Mr. Miall's motion. They regretted that Mr. Gladstone should have been a party to stifling discussion, and that Sir D. Salomons should have voted in opposition to the wishes of Nonconformists, who have earnestly supported the claims of the Jews to religious equality, against the opposition of the upholders of the Establishment. They have further resolved that it is the duty of the Nonconformists of the borough to return other representatives at the next election. The resolutions will be found in our advertising columns. Of Sir D. Salomons, the *Greenwich Chronicle* says:—"The vote of Alderman Sir David Salomons on the occasion of the division on Mr. Miall's motion, was most severely criticised. On behalf of the policy of the senior member no extenuating excuse was sug-

gested, no palliating remark was made. Sir David was sent to the House of Commons time after time by the borough of Greenwich to fight this very battle of religious liberty. He and his coreligionists have reaped the advantages of the firmness and perseverance of the people of Greenwich. The people of this borough do not regret that they have done this; on the contrary, they are proud of it. But the Dissenters and the more advanced of the Liberal school feel that they have been most ungenerously and ungratefully served by the vote which the alderman has given. They are determined to support him no longer. Their votes and influence will go in favour of the candidates who undertake to strive and vote for religious equality."

THE BISHOPS AND CHURCH FUNDS.—The *Record* makes a candid confession. It acknowledges a fact which, if stated with equal strength of language by a Nonconformist journal, would probably have excited its ire. It does not think it at all surprising that over-charges and other abuses should spring up in an institution governed by a few ecclesiastics. This remark is made *apropos* of the manner in which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Bounty Board discharge their respective trusts. The former, it appears, have at their disposal a gross revenue of 1,255,830*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; and the office expenses and cost of administration mount up to nearly 100,000*l.* a-year! A majority of the working members are prelates, including, we presume, that archbishop to whom Lord Lorne lately addressed a letter stating that he and the Princess Louise were willing to take part in some scheme for raising money to augment the incomes of the poor clergy. The cost of the Ecclesiastical Commission is stated by T. P. Keene, LL.B., to be equal to the interest of about three millions sterling of the Church's endowments, and a larger sum than the whole income of the largest archdeaconry in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The case of the Queen's Anne's Bounty Board is quite as bad. The working governors, who have virtually been a few bishops and other ecclesiastics, control an accumulated capital of nearly five millions; but out of the immense income derived from this, the payments to the poor clergy only amount to 100,000*l.* The expenditure of 8,469*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* for office management by no means represents all the exactions to which the clergy are exposed in dealing with the managers. There are, over and above these expenses, fees payable to bishops' secretaries, and other officials, of which the *Record* asserts that many of them are absolutely illegal, and all of them in excess of the highest legal rate of charge allowed in taxation between attorney and client. Such is the way in which the bishops administer the funds devoted to the poor clergy. People who acquaint themselves with these facts may be excused if they do not show much enthusiasm for Lord Lorne's scheme, which seems, by the way, to have come to nothing.—*Freeman*.

Religious and Denominational News.

BICENTENARY OF HERTFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The celebration of the 200th anniversary commenced on Sunday, July 29, when the Rev. W. Lawson Brown, M.A., of Totteridge, preached two appropriate sermons, making special reference to the recent union of pastor and people. The Rev. R. E. Forsaith, the new minister, gave a summary of his religious belief, and stated the manner in which he purposed exercising his ministry among them, after which a solemn dedicatory prayer was offered, followed by a sermon to the people. On the following Tuesday the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, preached the Bicentenary Sermon, from Mark iv. 41, "What manner of man is this?"

About 150 persons sat down to an excellent cold collation at the Shire Hall, kindly granted by the magistrates. Mr. Forsaith presided. There were present Dr. Parker; Revs. T. Hill, of Finchley; J. W. Walker, B.A., Cheshunt; E. Corbold, of Royston; E. Ault, of Clavering; J. A. Warrington, of Buntingford; G. Burgess, of Ware; T. M. Newnes, of Little Hadham; J. C. Fairfax, of Ware; R. Wilkinson, Esq., of Totteridge; J. Bettinson, of Hertford, &c., &c. The health of the Queen was drunk most loyally, followed by the National Anthem, the chairman remarking that Protestant Dissenters had never been wanting in this respect. He referred to the clergyman who had lately said that, if the Burials Bill were carried, he would throw his loyalty to the winds, and go in for a Republic, or for the annexing of Great Britain to the United States. Now they (the Nonconformists) had never talked like this under all the wrongs they had endured for 200 years; but always had a heart to pray for the Sovereign, and wish well for the country. Her Majesty had not in all her dominions more loyal subjects than those whom Dean Stanley called Nonconforming Churchmen; and old George III. used to say, he always liked the prayers of Dissenting ministers, because they were not paid by the State for offering them. Several lively speeches were delivered by Dr. Parker, the Revs. T. Hill, G. Burgess, E. Corbold, J. Fairfax, J. Bettinson, Esq., A. P. McMullen, Esq., Mr. Welshaw, and Mr. Marks, who one and all gave the new pastor a hearty welcome into their midst.

The evening meeting was held in Cowbridge Congregational Church. The chair was taken by Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P. He alluded in very touching terms to his early associations with this

church, and was so overcome by emotion that for a moment or two he was unable to proceed. He spoke in the highest and kindest terms of his friend the pastor, whom he had known for thirty years—bore honourable testimony to the orthodoxy of the Cowbridge Church under its fourteen ministers through the whole period of its existence—showed the necessity for such churches to uphold the Protestant Reformation amidst the Romanising tendencies of the State Establishment—called attention to the grievous fact of 483 clergymen receiving Protestant money, actually petitioning to be allowed to introduce auricular confession into their Communion.—and denounced the bishops for not checking such abominations. Indeed, it was thought by many that Sir Thomas could never have delivered such a powerful and telling speech had he been cradled and nurtured in Nonconformity. The topic of the evening was appropriate to the occasion—"Nonconformity as it was in 1673—Nonconformity as it is in 1873—Nonconformity as it probably will be in the year of grace 2073; and the duty of Nonconformists in a review of the past, and in anticipation of the future." This was well discussed by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., of Bishop Stortford; the Rev. J. W. Walker, B.A., of Cheshunt; the Rev. G. Burgess, of Ware; the Rev. E. Ault, of Clavering; and Mr. Wilkinson, of Totteridge. The pastor opened the meeting by giving a history of the church from its commencement by the Rev. Mr. Haworth, one of the ejected ministers, down to the present time. After some further remarks from the chairman, the happy services of the day were brought to a close—a day that will long be remembered. The church, which had been brought down very low, seems to have taken a new start.

The Rev. Francis George Collier has resigned the pastorate of St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, and will close his ministry there on the last Lord's-day of July.

The Rev. G. Shaw terminated his ministry at Brook-street Independent Chapel, Warwick, on Sunday, June 22nd, and has been presented with a purse of twenty-five guineas. Mr. Shaw is now resident (temporarily) at Moss Side, Manchester.

The Rev. D. W. Evans, Stansfield, Suffolk, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Bathside, Harwich, Essex. Mr. Evans has laboured successfully in his present sphere for thirteen years.

BYFIELD.—The Rev. Charles Brown was publicly recognised as the pastor of the church at Byfield, Northamptonshire, on the 23rd ult. A discourse on Congregational principles was delivered by E. A. Briggs, Esq., of Daventry. The questions were asked by the Rev. Thomas Adams, Daventry; the prayer was offered by the Rev. E. Storrow, of Rugby; the charge was given by the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, of Tunbridge Wells, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas Arnold, of Northampton. The services throughout were very solemn and impressive.

DEPTFORD.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. Samuel Holmes, late of Hackney College, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Congregational Church, High-street, Deptford. The Rev. Morlais Jones delivered the introductory address. He dealt boldly and seasonably with the position and claims of Nonconformity in relation to the present. The charge to the minister was delivered by Dr. Parker, from Matthew iv. 19. It was characterised throughout by tenderness, faithfulness, and encouragement. The Revs. Wm. Gill, Jno. Pulling, G. Lyon Turner, M.A., and other ministers were present, and took part in the proceedings.

ESHER-STREET CHAPEL, KENNINGTON-LANE.—The sixteenth anniversary of the settlement of the pastor, the Rev. J. Marchant, was celebrated on Tuesday, July 1, by a tea and public meeting. Tea was provided in the schoolroom by the ladies of the congregation, and both at the tea and the meeting afterwards there was a large attendance. J. Stiff, Esq., of the London School Board, presided, and congratulatory and encouraging addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. Berry, P. J. Turquand, Allen T. Edwards (vicar of St. Philip's, Kennington), W. P. Tiddy, and G. M. Murphy.

GREAT HARWOOD.—On the occasion of the marriage of the Rev. J. Preston, of Great Harwood, Lancashire, at Barrington, Cambridgeshire, last week, he was presented with Dr. Smith's Bible Dictionary by the village congregation, as an expression of their good will and an acknowledgment of his services rendered to them as their superintendent during part of his college course. On the same occasion, Mrs. Preston received valuable presents from the scholars, teachers, and friends of the Barrington Sunday-school; from the band and choir; and also from the teachers of the Melbourn Sunday-school, together with some friends in the congregation.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.—The last of the series of evidential discourse, which were inaugurated by the society in May, took place on Monday evening at St. George's Hall, Langham-place; Lord Lyttelton in the chair. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was the lecturer, his discourse being founded on the "Present Aspect of Christian Evidences." The right reverend prelate, after remarking, with regard to his address, that it was somewhat too closely written to commend itself as a popular lecture, and adding that no one should undertake a subject of this character without close study, said that the "present" was the keyword of what was to follow in his address. It was for us to

consider what in the nineteenth century are the evidences of Christian truth on which we can rely. Science has only proved itself the handmaiden of religion, it having taught us to distinguish between those forms which are changeable and those which are not. Speaking of miracles, the bishop said that the object of his lecture was not so much to develop the argument as to put before them the salient points and prevailing aspects of modern thought. He humbly commended those thoughts to their earnest consideration. "Shadows," he said, "may gather around us for a season, but behind is the radiance of the day." Votes of thanks to the bishop and chairman, followed by the benediction, brought the proceedings to a close.

BADDEY, NEAR DAVENTRY.—This is a village in which, for many years, the Established Church has had undivided sway. Every effort was made to keep out Dissent, and the people were so under the influence of the clergy that they scarcely dared be seen to attend an open-air service. After several futile efforts, a deacon of the Independent Church at Daventry succeeded, in 1870, in obtaining a site, and erected a house in which a missionary in connection with the county mission resides, and where services have been held since August, 1871. The same gentleman, having since purchased property in a more suitable part of the village, has presented a site for a beautiful and commodious chapel, which has lately been opened for public worship. On Sunday, May 25, sermons were preached by Mr. Eagle, the missionary, and the Rev. J. T. Brown; and on the following day a tea-meeting was held. On the next Lord's Day the opening services were continued by sermons by the Rev. T. Adams and E. Ashworth Briggs, Esq., both of Daventry. The style of the chapel, which will seat 230 people, is Romanesque, somewhat freely treated. The architect is Mr. E. R. Hewitt. The total outlay is about 500*l.*, exclusive of the site; and strenuous efforts are being made to extinguish the debt remaining on it. The pulpit is supplied by Mr. Eagle and the lay preachers of the Independent church, Daventry. It is fair to state that this work, in a village of 600 people, and which is within a mile and a half of another village of 400, is due to the efforts of the Independent church of Daventry, which, in addition, during the last few years, has introduced a new organ into the chapel, built new schoolrooms, and rearranged the lighting of the chapel at a cost of 700*l.*, which has all been paid. They have also recently incurred a fresh outlay in adapting their rooms for the use of the British school, which contains 200 children.

ELMSTED, KENT.—**ECCLIASTICAL OPPRESSION.**—The third anniversary services in connection with the Baptist chapel in this village, was held on Sunday and Monday, June 15 and 16. Two sermons were preached on Sunday by the Rev. J. Wright, of Battle, to crowded audiences. On Monday, in the afternoon, friends gathered in goodly numbers in a field kindly lent by Mr. Lappenden, and the Rev. W. Clark, of Ashford, preached in the open air. At five o'clock about 130 sat down to tea. The children also of the Sunday-school had their usual annual treat, and all seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. Later on a large assembly was gathered in and around the booth. The chairman, Mr. Wright, gave a brief outline of the history of the work, making reference to some of the opposition that he and his friends had had to contend with. An attempt had been made to stop the road to the chapel by placing a fence across the thoroughfare, and many other unmanly tricks had been resorted to in order to annoy them, and hinder the work. As a specimen, Mr. W. Marchant had received notice to quit his farm, on account of the part he had taken in support of this Christian effort. Notwithstanding the opposition which had come from members of that Established Church which professes to be the "sweetness and light" of our country villages, they had been enabled to do much good. Mr. Marchant stated that although this work might cost him his farm, yet he could not regret the part he had taken in it. He was thankful if God had been pleased to use him in any service, but especially to be counted worthy to suffer for His name's sake. The little chapel was now out of debt, but in consequence of his having to leave the neighbourhood next Michaelmas, it was absolutely necessary for them to build a vestry before then, which would cost about 30*l.* God knew their need, and would supply it. The Rev. W. Sampson, of Folkestone, in a very earnest speech, denounced the spirit of persecution which had been so manifest in opposing this work, and in conclusion proposed the following resolution, which was heartily and unanimously carried:—

That this meeting having heard from Mr. W. Marchant that he has had notice to quit his farm in consequence of the part he has taken in erecting and supporting the Baptist chapel at Elmsted, expresses its deep sympathy with him in the position in which he is placed, and earnestly prays that God will make up to His servant the loss which he has suffered for His name's sake, and it cannot but express the hope that the time may soon come when the land laws shall be such as to prevent a landlord so oppressing a tenant.

The Revs. W. Clark, of Ashford, — Comfort, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle College, Messrs. W. Hooker, of Waltham, and C. Cornes, of Canterbury, also took part in the meeting.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A few weeks ago the Rajah and Ranees of Sikkim visited Sir George Campbell at Darjeeling. Among the presents to the Ranees was a toilet bottle of scent. Her Highness drank half its contents before she could be stopped, and when told of its proper use emptied the remaining half upon her handkerchief.

Correspondence.

MR. QUAIL AND VOLUNTARIYISM IN LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Clapham is right in asserting that the charges urged against voluntaries and the voluntary system should be fearlessly and boldly met by Nonconformists; but it is surely too bad that they should be called upon to meet charges thoughtlessly and rashly made by Nonconformists.

Mr. Quail, whose letter on voluntariyism in large towns, and in Liverpool in particular, you inserted a few weeks since, has committed two serious mistakes. For, in the first place, he has written what he meant to be a private letter, without having taken any precaution to prevent its being published; and, in the next place, it is now clear that his letter ought not to have been written at all.

It is true that, having done a certain amount of mischief, he has exerted himself to undo it; but how? Why, by practically withdrawing or explaining away his own statements, and by stating facts which, if he had known, or duly considered, them before, would, it may be assumed, have prevented his writing as he did in the first instance. In his letters to the Liverpool papers he has conclusively answered his own letter to the *Nonconformist*; but why did he put himself in a position which rendered that necessary?

Sir, I hope that Mr. Quail's indiscretion in this matter will be a warning to other newspaper correspondents. Almost as much responsibility rests upon the correspondent of a public journal as upon an editor or a leader-writer; and, when the interests of a great cause are concerned, an individual has no right to come forward as a witness to facts until he has taken the utmost pains to satisfy himself that his assertions are substantially accurate, and are such as ought publicly to be made.

Yours, &c.,

PLAIN SPEECH.

July 3.

"NON-INTRUSION" AND PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Scotch Free Churchmen are being terribly reproached for sordid views. The men who left manse and livings for the sake of conscience in 1843 are failing now to lift themselves up to the height held by their reforming brethren of the Establishment. So hints Sir R. Anstruther, the other day, in a letter to the *Times*. Dr. MacGregor, a well-known Free Churchman, had rather clearly expressed the view that in the event of any political enfranchisement of the Establishment, "especially in the direction of removing the evil of patronage," the Free Church would make a very earnest protest, and claim a readjustment that would embrace the whole ecclesiastical field. In this Dr. MacGregor merely expresses what has from the first suggestion of such reform in the Establishment been very clearly, if only half officially, uttered by the Free Church; and in this Free Churchmen have only followed the cue given by Mr. Gladstone when, receiving, some years ago, a deputation against patronage, he decisively asked the gentlemen how they meant to settle with the Churches which had borne an earlier testimony and suffered for it. It is all very well for the younger men of the Scotch Establishment to talk of lofty views, but, on the best construction of matters, it looks somewhat suspicious of the high views of the anti-patronage party in the Establishment that they failed to take action till danger really began to threaten them from union among the Churches outside.

Sir R. Anstruther certainly confuses instead of clears up matters when he gives it to be understood that there was a large body of men who remained in the Establishment at the crisis of 1843, who were sincerely opposed to patronage, anxious for reform in this direction, which they were determined to accomplish from the inside—the only point in which they differed from their Free Church brethren. He cites the name of Dr. Norman Macleod, and few names carry more weight with them, and deservedly. But when it is said that Dr. Macleod was opposed to the "moderates," and room is left for the inference that he was on principle a non-intrusionist, then I would most decidedly call halt, and take leave to decline to be misled even by so good an authority on Church matters as I admit Sir R. Anstruther to be. Non-intrusion was not the only ground on which the Free Church seceded. With that for a starting-point, the whole field of principle was soon traversed, and the question of secession was properly that of "spiritual independence" in the fullest sense of the phrase—the right of the Church to an absolute declaration and jurisdiction of all matters spiritual. Without this it was held that no true discipline could be preserved, and it was with reference to discipline in the broadest sense that the final stand of the Free Church was taken. This was a point which Lord Dalhousie—than whom no living man knows better the bearings of the Ten Years' Conflict, both on its political and ecclesiastical sides—was very explicit when the question of patronage was before the House of Lords recently.

Now, while Dr. Norman Macleod and his friends who formed what has been called a "Moderate broad party" in the Scottish Church, were desirous

of removing the abuse of patronage, they were as decisively opposed as men could possibly be to "spiritual independence," in the very sense in which the Free Churchmen in 1843 regarded it, and they were as explicit as men could be in their avowals of this. One of the most maladroit things Dr. Macleod ever did was the repudiation of any desire for "spiritual independence," even whilst he was working for the conciliation of the various churches, and this no more than three years ago. When therefore the public are told that Dr. Macleod was a non-intrusionist, to understand matters fully we must bring the proper qualification. He was a non-intrusionist on grounds of expediency, but he was an opponent of the principle on which the Free Church founded its protest against patronage. And it is only when we come to see this that we can regard Dr. Macleod's conduct as being so consistent as it really was. To a man who regards State connection as generally beneficial to the life of the Church, even to the extent of preferring on certain matters the decision of a civil tribunal to that of an ecclesiastical one, it is clear that patronage could never be the same thing as it became to the leaders of the Free Church—in essence wrong, Erastian, unspiritual and unchristian. It was, after all, but a detail, which might be dealt with by experiments and expedients as those of Lord Aberdeen's Act, which gave the people a power of veto fenced by certain absurd requirements; but it was not a matter which justified disruption and schism.

This was really the difference between the Free Church view and that of the party associated with Dr. Macleod. With the one, patronage was immediately identified with a great principle held to be vital to the best life of the Church; to the other it was a mere matter of machinery to be determined upon according to the needs of the day and the spirit of the majority. It was right, therefore, that Dr. Macleod and his friends should remain for years quiescent on the question, when the stirring of it would to them have borne but the aspect of gratuitously dividing and perplexing the Church, which, on this head at least, had no power of self-government. To quietly wait, and when the fitting time came, make appeal to the civil power was in no way inconsistent; but neither was it inconsistent of Mr. Gladstone—seeing that great politicians before him, Macaulay amongst them, have held that the Free Church is really the representative of the Church of Scotland—to glance at the material side of the question in prospect of a readjustment of matters; nor is it inconsistent of Free Churchmen after all this, to come down also to the plane of expediency and ask, in the manner of Mr. Gladstone, how the Establishment would propose to settle with the other bodies over the "loaves and fishes," which for so long have been exclusively enjoyed by parish ministers "placed" by patrons.

Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have carefully re-perused Mr. Evans' speech delivered in Exeter Hall on the 1st of May, and my letter to the *Nonconformist* in reply to some of his remarks, and have now read his letter which appeared in your journal of the 18th.

Mr. Evans doubtless was not influenced by denominational proclivities when he condemned the educational policy of most of the English and Scottish missionary societies labouring in India, but none the less it is to be regretted that such condemnation should have been uttered. . . . He was addressing a meeting of the friends of the Baptist Missionary Society, and I contend it was neither courteous nor wise nor kind to hold up to condemnation the course of action deliberately adopted by so many missionaries of other societies, and sanctioned by these societies. But more than this, in his ardour to condemn their policy and to sustain his own, he has described a state of things which does not exist. I have already affirmed that Mr. Evans greatly exaggerates the amount of missionary agency devoted in India to education, and further evidence I shall adduce. Allow me to state wherein I differ from my respected antagonist. He would confine missionary effort to the sole task of preaching the Gospel, as it is called, to the heathen. "Let educational institutions be carried on by educational societies, and let the men who are sent forth to preach the Gospel of Christ stick to their work," &c. I, on the other hand, contend that whilst the proclamation of Divine truth to the multitude by preaching is the main instrumentality to be employed by the Church in attempting to evangelise the nations, it is not the sole one; and that, especially among a people like the Hindus, it is most advisable for missionaries to engage largely in education.

The true course is not to use either to the exclusion of the other; nor to exalt one as if it alone were compliance with our Saviour's will and our own official responsibility; but to regard them both as true methods of Christian effort, and equally worthy of good will and support. I have no wish to see the relative time and strength given to education and preaching in India altered to their increase in behalf of the former, and I have ever foreseen the need of firmness in resisting the secularising influences existing in all schools and colleges affiliated with the Indian universities; yet none the less do I hold, that the most sure and potent agency for the

disintegration of Hinduism, and the introduction of true Christianity in its place, is the mission school; and that the missionary who works in it as truly and efficiently serves the cause for which he is sent out, as he who preaches in the bazaar. This is capable of abundant proof. But it is not to the principles involved in this subject, but rather to the amount of time and strength given to educational work, that subsequent remarks need to be confined. Mr. Evans, I affirmed in my last letter, had represented missionaries as absorbed in educational labours to an extent which was quite misleading. In his reply, he does not seem to me to make good his original statements, or to disprove that which I advanced.

The misquotation with which Mr. Evans charges me of having misread England for Scotland in his speech was no mistake of mine, but of the *Christian World's*; for there he is represented as saying, "the missionaries of the Established Church of England are entirely engaged in education." Mr. Evans says, "Why your correspondent should have limited his remarks to three of the societies out of all those mentioned in my speech, I cannot tell." For the sufficient reasons that they were the three respecting which I felt assured Mr. Evans was in error; and since they are the three largest English societies, it seemed most important that any misconception regarding them should be corrected. Mr. Evans' details respecting the four missionaries of the Church of Scotland may be quite correct, but they do not touch any observations of mine; they only prove that one of the smallest agencies at work is distinctly educational. This is well known, and I never affirmed anything the contrary: neither do the statistics he has given of the number of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools with their teachers and scholars belonging to the London Missionary Society bear out his original statement that it has "forty-four missionaries in India, and there are more than one-half of them chiefly engaged in the work of education," nor rebut my answer that there are not more than fourteen thus engaged, and of these several are occupied either as pastors of churches or in other Christian duties. They only prove that this society is doing a most important work in this direction. But it is a pure assumption that because it has so many schools, so many missionaries must be either wholly or mainly engaged in teaching. This is even an assumption respecting the Anglo-vernacular schools or institutions. I adduce only three proofs that Mr. Evans is in error,—when his words, quoted above, were cited at a large meeting of the directors and friends of the society, the foreign secretary stated that they were most incorrect. Then, I have known mission schools in which the European missionary never taught, but which he examined for an hour, or at most two, once a week. This I believe to be the case with hundreds of schools. It is so even with some Anglo-vernacular schools. Again, in proof of my present position, and in further refutation of Mr. Evans's statement that missionaries are absorbed in giving secular instruction, "in order to get the chance to put in a word here and there about Jesus Christ," I cite from an Indian report received this month, the words of a native ordained missionary in charge of a large Anglo-vernacular school, whose written and spoken English eminently qualify him for his post.

As usual, I have taught religion in all the nine classes. I might have done differently this year, because, fortunately for the school, the services of two Christian teachers were available, for the major portion of the year, to help me. But I did not change the routine of my work. One of these two gentlemen it was my privilege to baptize in Feb. last.

I have occasionally, as in other years, preached to Christians and heathens. Since January last I have been also regularly engaged in the editorial work of the Tract Society.

I do not wish to deviate at present from the point under discussion into a consideration of the exclusive and narrow theory of Mr. Evans; I only say that his affirmation that all the missionaries of the societies in question are engaged in education is quite misleading, and his further statement that education is the work of the missionaries is far from the truth. Yet we are required to receive such testimony on the strength of an admission of very imperfect information, and an inference from such information! I have no great sympathy, Sir, as you may suppose, with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but so much greater is the duty of correctness when alluding to its procedure, and though I felt assured that Mr. Evans was manifestly in error regarding it, I thought it advisable to seek for information from a person who probably knows more of this society than anyone else, and he writes:—"The quotations (from Mr. Evans' speech) which you make certainly convey a representation which is not true. I do not know that I can meet the speaker's vague charge otherwise than by stating that it is a misrepresentation."

Thus far for the facts of Mr. Evans.

I remain, faithfully yours,

EDWARD STORROW.

Rugby, June 27.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 18th June, in reply to Mr. Storrow's strictures on my address at Exeter Hall, on Missionaries and Education in India, I beg to add the following remarks.

Mr. Storrow in the latter part of his letter endeavours to show that Christian teaching is the prevailing feature of all missionary schools, and that our educational missionaries are engaged not so much in imparting secular education as in teaching Christianity, conducting Bible-classes, &c.

I admit that there was a time, years ago (as I stated in my address), when a goodly portion of Christian teaching could be given to the heathen pupils of mission schools; but a great change has taken place in this respect, and, as I said in my former letter, our educational missionaries themselves deeply regret their inability to give Christian teaching that prominence in mission schools which it occupied at one time, and which they feel it still ought to have. The fact of the matter is, Christian teaching is now almost excluded from our larger mission schools, where in all the higher branches, the course of instruction is prescribed by Government authority, and the pupils have neither time nor disposition to attend to anything but the subjects in which they are to pass at the university examinations—and Christianity forms no part of these subjects.

That secular teaching is much more attended to in our mission schools than religious instruction, can at once be seen, from the fact that generally the majority of teachers are non-Christian. The missionaries have as much as they can do to attend to the higher classes; but pupils of the lower grades form the great masses of our schools, and their instruction is chiefly attended to by Hindoo and Mahomedan teachers, who cannot be expected either to know or to teach Christianity.

True there are native Christian teachers also in most missionary schools; but in most cases in Bengal there are many more non-Christian than Christian teachers. Even in the London mission schools' statistics, furnished by the missionaries themselves, show that there are but seventeen lay native Christian teachers in all their Anglo-vernacular schools in Bengal and the North West; while in the same schools no less than ninety-seven Hindoo and Mahomedan teachers are employed. What but secular education can these men teach? And this is the case, not with any one mission, but with all the missions who attend largely to education in Bengal.

Further, even in cases where missionaries teach themselves and teach the Gospel, the instruction is given in a foreign tongue to the scholars, and it being so, they are not likely to learn much of a strange religion set forth to them in a foreign language.

Suppose a number of Romish priests from Italy were to start a Popish mission in England, and to teach the tenets of Popery in their schools through the medium of the Italian language, though our Protestant youths might acquire a smattering of Italian, it is not probable that many of them would become converts to Popery by instruction received in that language; nor can we ever expect much spiritual results from English teaching in mission schools in India.

Mr. Storrow tells us that he has spent "hundreds of days" in imparting religious instruction in the London Missionary Institution at Calcutta. Did Mr. Storrow ever spend one day in teaching these heathen youths the wonderful works of God in their own tongue, or did he not rather labour under the serious disadvantage of teaching them in a language with which they were but imperfectly acquainted?

We find it difficult work in our own country to get our youths to attend to, and still more to understand, religious teaching when given in their own mother tongue, and conveyed in ways of thinking to which they are accustomed. Is it then likely that Hindoo youths who neither think as we do nor yet speak as we do, can readily comprehend religious teaching given them in our own way of thinking and by the medium of our language?

It is true that the classes taught by the missionaries are more or less acquainted with English, just as many lads in English schools in England may understand French or German, but who would therefore give them religious instruction in those languages in preference to their own tongue? and if they did, how much would the scholars learn about the doctrines and the precepts of Christianity through the medium of a foreign language? I do not say that religious teaching in mission schools in India is exclusively given through the English language, but that this is the case as a rule is a fact which I presume no one will deny, the reasons for it being that very often the missionary is not able to teach in the vernacular, as he has never mastered the Indian languages, and in cases where the teacher has done this, he still finds it easier to him to communicate his thoughts in English, and the scholars prefer he should do so, as their object is not to understand the religious teaching, but to acquire a good knowledge of the English language which will fit them to be engaged as clerks in mercantile houses or teachers in Government schools.

As to the attention which is now being given in our schools to direct religious teaching, I have already given the opinion of some of the educational missionaries who attended the conference at Allahabad on the subject. These men did not attempt to ignore, but they deplored the sad fact that the connection of our mission schools with Government and the affiliation of the higher institutions with the universities of India, has had a most prejudicial effect upon Christian teaching, which is now completely driven to a corner by the mass of secular subjects which must be attended to in

order to keep up the scholastic character of mission schools, and enable them to compete with Government institutions.

Rather than give my own opinion on this delicate subject, I will submit for the consideration of your readers a few extracts taken from works published in India which bear on the question at issue.

[Mr. Evans then gives a number of corroborative quotations which, however interesting, would occupy far more space—at least two additional columns—than we can spare this week. One comprises the evidence of a native Christian gentleman, himself in favour of missionary schools, recorded in a public pamphlet; a second the evidence of Dr. Murdoch. The general conclusions of the latter are as follows:—

1. The character of our schools has been considerably altered—(of ours here, at least)—by the Calcutta committees wishing us to apply for, and receive, the Government grant-in-aid. This, with the materials we have to work with, in the way of teachers, &c., compels us to adopt the same course of study, as nearly as possible, as that followed in Government schools, as we are necessarily brought into competition with the Government schools by the inspections to which the grant subjects us.

2. Up to the present it is only the English department that has had a Christian element infused into the regular school-books, and this is by far the smallest part of our educational work. All the other, whether Urdu, Persian, or Hindee, are not only not "weeded," but full of decidedly heathen teaching.

In page 38 of his pamphlet, the Doctor gives the following quotation from the *Bengal Christian Herald*, the organ of the Bengal Christian Association, which is conducted by the most intelligent Bengali Christians, themselves converts from Hinduism:—

A time there was, for instance, when the missionary schools and colleges afforded the greatest advantages to the preacher of the Gospel, but we make bold to say that he cannot reap the same benefits from them now. Missionary institutions, particularly the college departments, from the entrance-class upwards, have thus ceased to be as powerful instruments as they once were, for the propagation of the Gospel in this land, and it becomes them, therefore, to consider whether, with the change of circumstances, they should not change their tactics."

Here, then, we have the united opinion and testimony of intelligent native Christians, of educational missionaries, and of Dr. Murdoch (than whom no one is better able to speak on the subject), as to the question how far religious instruction is now attended to in our mission schools in India.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS EVANS.

Newport, Pem.

Colleges and Schools.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes in the faculties of arts and laws and of science was made on Thursday by Lord Arthur Russell, M.P. The proceedings were opened by the Chairman calling upon Professor Sanderson, the dean of the Science Faculty, to read the report for the session 1872-73, which recorded a gratifying increase in the number of students, more especially in connection with the Fine Arts School—an institution which, while it had supplied a great and growing want, would, it was confidently hoped, command an increase of appreciation the longer it existed and the better it was known. The professors then successively announced the names of the students who had obtained prizes and certificates of honour in their respective classes, the order of distribution being as follows:—Greek, philosophy of mind and logic, chemistry, Latin, English, French, German, Hebrew, mathematics pure, mathematics applied, physics, architecture, engineering, geology, zoology, history, political economy, comparative grammar, jurisprudence, Roman law, constitutional law and history, and fine arts. As the recipients of prizes came to the table they were loudly cheered, warm plaudits being reserved especially for the successful lady students, and for those who, as natives of foreign countries, must have had peculiar difficulties to contend with. One young gentleman from Japan was very warmly received, and similar honours were accorded to students from Calcutta, Bengal, and other places. The Jews' Commemoration scholar was Mr. Henry Forster Morley, of London. The Andrews prizemen (students of two years standing) were Mr. C. A. Russell, of London, 50l.; and Mr. F. Stock, of Devonport, 40l. The Andrews prizemen of one year's standing were Mr. Henry Forster Morley, 30l.; Mr. Martin Lewis, of Chester, 25l.; and Mr. J. V. Jones, of Swansea, 25l.—the two last mentioned having been equal. The Chairman then briefly addressed the students, and congratulated them upon the success which had attended their intellectual labours. His lordship went on to point out the great importance of cultivating the mind, and remarked how often in passing through life, a mistake in geography, a grammatical blunder, an error in spelling, or a false quantity in a Latin quotation, was made the subject of unfavourable comment long after either of the slips in question had taken place. The visit of the Shah reminded him that there were large numbers even in the upper ranks of society who knew very little about the manners and customs of the people over whom the Shah ruled. A vote of thanks to Lord Arthur Russell for presiding was moved by Lord Belper, and carried with acclamation.

HACKNEY COLLEGE.

The seventieth annual meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, July 1, in Trinity Congregational Church, Mile-end New Town; Ebenezer Viney, Esq., in the chair. Among those present were—the Revs. W. Tyler, E. Mannering, S. Ransom, S. M'All, J. E. Richards, Professor Newth, E. Price, J. D. M'Ghan (vicar of St. Bartholomew's), D. M. Jenkins, I. V. Mummery, W. Bevan, Reuben Thomas, and D. Alexander. Rev. E. Mannering offered prayer.

Mr. Mark Lucas, to whom the first Homes's Jubilee Prize of 20*l*. had been awarded, read the successful essay, which was on the subject of "The Christian Sabbath," which the writer considered in its origin, its design, and its obligation.

The Chairman, in his introductory remarks, mentioned the fact that, since its foundation, 250 students had passed through this institution. There was never a time when it was so necessary that our ministers should not be behind the intellectual culture of the age.

The Rev. J. E. Richards read the annual report, which expressed satisfaction that the calls of churches for ministerial help had been made in such numbers as to have more than once fully taxed the resources of the college, a substantial proof that the ministrations of the students had been generally acceptable. There had been the full number of students during the session; three who are leaving have obtained settlements. The committee referred, in appropriate terms, to the removals by death of Mr. J. C. Stapelton, one of the treasurers; Mr. James Carter, one of the committee; and Mr. Joseph Green, one of the trustees. Mr. Stapelton had left a legacy of 100*l*., and Mr. Thomas White, of Peterborough, 200*l*., to the funds of the institution. Mr. James Scrutton has been appointed a trustee. For the Homes's Jubilee prizes there were twelve essays, the second prize being awarded to Mr. John Beatty Hart. Payments to ministers and chapels had been made to the amount of 139*l*. 8*s*. 8*d*. The report concluded with a reference to the need for further and more liberal support of the institution by the Christian Church.

The Rev. W. Bevan read the reports of the examiners. Dr. Ferguson examined the students, divided into three classes, in theology, and the general result was they acquitted themselves well, the replies exhibiting not only careful reading, but application, thought, and reflection, and the examiner congratulates the principal and the committee "on their efficient and successful labours in training young men to the sublime work of the Christian ministry." The Rev. S. Hebditch, who examined sketches by the students founded on John iii. 30, says that all embodied the spirit of the passage in their papers, and in a manner and with language evidently their own—some of the students showing ability of high promise. The Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., examined the less advanced students in the elements of Latin and Greek, and reports progressive accuracy and success, and in respect to Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra, says that the students seemed to be at home, and clearly understood what they had been taught. The treasurer's statement showed an expenditure of 2,705*l*., and a balance in hand of somewhat over 21*l*.

The Rev. Professor Newth, Principal of New College, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the work of the colleges was to strive to make men good, wise, and strong. The subject of first and deepest concern with those who conducted these institutions was that their students should not go forth to the work as novices in the faith; that their piety should be humble and strong in the reality of their dependence upon Christ. Their next desire was that they should be men with a wise understanding of the times, and acquainted with the doubts and perplexities of the people with whom they would come in contact. By the discipline of varied studies they were developing the powers of their minds, teaching them how to get knowledge, and to use knowledge, so as to do hard work. He earnestly commended the interests of the college to the care of the churches. The Rev. D. M. Jenkins, in seconding the proposition, said as an old student he took deep interest in the prosperity of Hackney College. He believed that the churches and the colleges were so intimately connected, that the one could not be in a state of prosperity without the other sharing in it. He rejoiced to find that the work of the session would compare favourably with that of any previous year. The Rev. D. Alexander, in supporting the resolution, said he was glad of this opportunity of expressing his sense of the obligation which he owed to that institution. He suggested that every minister who had been a student at Hackney should arrange for an annual collection in aid of the funds. Its constituency lies over a radius of 100 or 150 miles; and in distant parts of the country the college enjoyed the friendship of the churches.

The Rev. E. Price proposed the following resolution:—

That the requirements of the Church of God, and the spiritual condition of the world at large, call for a great increase of the number of faithful, devoted, and well-instructed preachers of the Gospel of Christ.

He believed the time was coming when their colleges would not be units here and there, but one grand educational institution which should influence the whole country and the wide world. The resolution followed in the lines of such an aspiration, for such institutions would be useless unless they found men fit to receive instruction in

them. This was seconded by the Rev. R. Thomas, who, adverting to the essay read by a student, said that they had fought a hard battle in the East of London, and had won a victory over the opponents of Sunday rest. The fact that the church in that place, of the Rev. W. Tyler, was in so flourishing a condition, might encourage young ministers to go into the heart of Bethnal Green, and try to evangelise the population. He had noticed in coming into contact with the working classes of that district that they were more thoroughly versed in the literature of the times than many of the middle classes; but he had also observed that, while they would read such works as those of Professor Huxley, they forgot to read replies of equal ability, such as the works of Dr. Hutchinson Stirling. So, while they read the work of Dr. McLeod on the Sabbath question, they did not read the publications on the other side.

The Rev. J. D. M'Ghan proposed the next resolution:—

That under the deep conviction that the interests of philanthropy and religion are alike involved in the observance of the "day of rest," this meeting is gratified by the endeavour made in the essay read this evening to uphold the authority and to proclaim the inestimable benefits of the Christian Sabbath.

He wished to thank Mr. Tyler for having kindly introduced him to this meeting, and it afforded him the greatest pleasure in taking a humble part in its proceedings. His labours as one of the working secretaries of the East London Sunday Rest Association had been the means of introducing him to a body of sound Evangelical men, of whom any nation under heaven might be proud. The Rev. W. Bevan, in seconding the resolution, mentioned that out of eighteen students in the institution, twelve had entered into the competition; four of these had been selected to be read to the committee, and in all four he was glad to note that the true Christian sentiment in regard to Sabbath observance had been fully developed.

On the motion of the Rev. W. Tarbotton, seconded by the Rev. G. L. Turner, a vote of thanks to the chairman, and to the pastor and deacons who had granted the use of the place of worship for the meeting, was adopted, and the proceedings were closed with prayer.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the constituents and friends of the Rotherham College was held in the library of the college at Masbro' on Wednesday week. The Rev. P. C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., of Rotherham, the newly-appointed mathematical tutor of the college, delivered a long and interesting address to the students, touching upon the advantages of a sound religious training, such as was afforded at the Rotherham College, and referring to the great responsibility of the duties for which they were being educated.

After the address the meeting was held, the Rev. J. Parsons presiding. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he regretted with many others the failure of the negotiations for the union of the Rotherham and Airedale colleges, but now there seemed to be no alternative except to proceed according to the arrangements which were proposed in the reports which would be presented to the meeting. He took the opportunity of saying that the sooner their proceedings were practically commenced the better it would be for their future success.

The Rev. Dr. Falding, the principal of the college, then read the report of the committee, which stated that during the year four students had been received into the college; five had completed their terms and become settled as pastors; and one, Mr. J. T. Ireland, had died. Reference was made to the resignation of the Rev. C. C. Tyte, the classical tutor, owing to ill health; and to supply that vacancy temporary arrangements had been made with the Rev. J. Smith, M.A., of Sheffield, and the Rev. P. C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., of Rotherham. The examinations of the students were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Harrison in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Greek Testament; by the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., of Derby, in mental science and logic; by the Rev. F. Bolton, B.A., Lancaster, in classics; and by the Rev. D. Creak, B.A., in mathematics and English language. Some steps had been taken towards the erection of a new college. The plans and specifications had been approved by the building committee, and a tender from a firm had been accepted for 12,500*l*., and the committee commend the enterprise to the hearty approval and liberal help of their friends. Although the general outline of the proposed college had been well considered and generally approved, no details have been drawn out.

The formation of a full scheme for future management will require much care and wise caution. Everything like rashness of innovation and change for the mere sake of change will be entirely avoided. The domestic system which has hitherto been maintained will be continued. The personal piety and religious character of candidates will still be regarded as of primary importance. The recommendation of the church of which the candidate is a member will still be required. The candidate's possession of such natural gifts and acquired powers as shall give promise of his becoming an effective preacher and able minister of the Gospel will, as heretofore, be urgently considered. Whilst no suitable candidate will be rejected on the sole ground of inadequate preparatory education, only those candidates whose educational attainments are satisfactory will be at once and immediately admitted, and others not so satisfactorily prepared will be sent to Owen's College, Manchester, or some other institution where the necessary secular attainments can be made. He endeavoured to provide the best possible faci-

lities for theological and ministerial training to enable students to enter with the best prospects of usefulness and efficiency upon the great work of the ministry of the Gospel. This is the general idea which the committee entertain of the future constitution of the college.

Dr. Falding then read the reports of some of the examiners, which were very satisfactory. The reports of two of the examiners had not been received. The usual votes of thanks were adopted.

The Chairman proceeded to move the following:—

That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction the report of the proceedings of the new building committee, from which it appears that plans for a new college have been approved (subject to some final revision which will shortly be made), and a tender accepted for the execution of the various necessary for its erection, and now commends to the general committee this day appointed the superintendence and control of the work of erecting and completing the new building, and urges upon them an active continuance of the efforts which have had so satisfactory a result.

He could only repeat what he said at the outset, his regret at the failure of the negotiations for the union of the two colleges, and he also repeated that he considered the steps they had adopted were inevitable to promote the welfare of those who had so long been associated with the institution.

Mr. Yates in seconding the resolution, said he could not regret that the amalgamation scheme had fallen to the ground, and was rejoiced that steps had been taken towards maintaining the college at Rotherham, and that proceedings had gone so far as to make one feel almost sure that the new institution, suitable for the present age and its requirements, would now be erected in connection with this old-established institution. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Barnsley, remarked that they were now face to face with an expenditure of from 16,000*l*. to 17,000*l*., a great responsibility. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It may here be mentioned that the failure of the amalgamation scheme being final, the committee of Airedale College have obtained a site of five acres on the north side of Manningham Park, for 9,000*l*.. The committee have obtained from their constituents powers to draw up a plan "on the basis of a non-resident system." "The new plan," says the *Bradford Observer*, "will enable the committee to erect a building which will afford more educational facilities to the students at less cost than could possibly be done under the resident system. Another indication of progress is the proposal of the committee, expressed in its report, to make arrangements for the admission of lay students to the benefit of the college. As it is evidently intended to make the curriculum of the new college of a high standard of excellence, we have no doubt this last arrangement, if carried out, will prove a great benefit to the young men of this district. Altogether we think there is ample evidence that the enlarged basis on which the work of the college is to be carried on in the future will in no small degree increase its usefulness. If the whole of the arrangements are completed in the spirit in which they are being begun, the new institution will be a credit to Bradford and the West Riding, and one of which we shall have every reason to be proud."

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The sessional anniversary meeting of the Lancashire Independent College was held at the college, Whalley Range, last Wednesday—the Rev. Watson Smith, of Wilsalaw, presiding.

The examiners read favourable reports of the Midsummer examinations. The following are the names of students awarded first-class distinctions:—

Theology (Rev. T. M. Herbert, examiner):—Christology: Barratt, B.A., Johns, Hallows, B.A., Keyworth, Karfoot, Bailey, Penry. Butler's Analogy: Ashford, Wookey, Karfoot. Paley's *Horns* Pauline: Antliff and Ashford equal, Hedley, Wookey, Potts.

Church History (Rev. T. C. Finlayson, examiner):—Seniors: Barrett, B.A., Johns, Keyworth, Karfoot, and Lambick. Juniors: Ashford, Antliff, Wookey, Hedley.

Preparatory Class in Scripture History:—Higgs, Marriott, Cameron, J. J. Bynner.

Ecclesiastical Polity (Rev. H. W. Parkinson):—Bailey, Johns, Karfoot and Wookey equal, Keyworth, Antliff, Ashford and Lambick equal, Hallows, B.A., and Penry equal, Davies and Gill equal, Hodgkinson, Mossop, and Potts.

Hebrew (Rev. W. Urwick, examiner):—Seniors: Penry, Karfoot, and Johns. Middle Class: Ashford, Antliff, Wookey. Junior: Phillips.

Greek Testament and Classics (Rev. J. H. Gwyther, examiner):—Testament Seniors: Johns, Bailey, and Karfoot equal; Penry, Hallows, B.A. Middle Class: Ashford, Wookey, Antliff, Gill, Hodgkinson. Juniors: Sharp, Bynner, Phillips, Parry, Senior Higgins. Senior Greek: Ashford, Wookey; Junior: Higgs. Greek Grammar: Higgs. Senior Latin: Ashford; Junior: Higgs. Latin Grammar and Composition: Higgs, Bynner. Roman Antiquities: Cheeseman, Holder, Higgs.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Mathematics (Rev. W. Hewgill, examiner):—Moral Philosophy: Ashford, Ingile, Karfoot, Antliff, Wookey. Mental Science: Bynner and Senior equal; Phillips, Higgins. Logic (Juniors): Holder, Higgs, Cheeseman, J. J. Bynner, Speakman, Cameron, Marriott. Euclid: Higgs, Marriott. Algebra: Higgs. Natural Philosophy (Juniors): Holder, Cheeseman and Higgs equal.

Professor Scott read the list of prizetakers at Owens College who were also under tuition at the Independent College, and also a letter from Professor Greenwood, in which he said the students from the Independent College had not only taken a most respectable position in the class-list, but had earned the hearty regard of his colleagues and himself by the increasing zeal which they had thrown

into their work, and by their entirely satisfactory conduct in all personal relations. It was very agreeable for him to say that one of them had taken the first prize in the junior chemistry class, the largest class in the college, and one out of the range of studies usually followed by theological students. (Cheers.) Professor Scott further reported that the experiment had been made for the first time of having lectures delivered, in addition to the ordinary course of instruction, the lecturers for the past year being the Rev. Dr. Mellor and the Rev. Mr. Parkinson. One of the students was, with the full sanction of the committee, pursuing his literary studies at St. John's College, Cambridge. He had passed two examinations in the first division creditably since he entered. Those students who had now completed their studies, and were about to leave, it had been a source of unmitigated satisfaction for him to meet from time to time. Good, earnest work had been done by them in their classes, and the accounts from the churches in which they had occasionally preached were most satisfactory. None of them left college without being settled; one who had been ordained on the previous night was going to China to commence missionary work, another was bound for India, two were on their way to Madagascar, and the others had been appointed to churches in England, Scotland, and Wales. In concluding, Professor Scott moved a vote of thanks to the examiners. Mr. Hugh Mason seconded the motion, which having been carried, the Rev. Mr. Finlayson acknowledged the vote of thanks for himself and colleagues.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Binney, who was received with cordial applause, then delivered the annual address to the students. In conclusion, he pressed on them two things—first, that what they had to do as ministers was not merely to reach the understanding, but to touch the conscience and move the heart. They had not only to be accurate, but forcible; not only to say the right thing, but to say it with fervour and earnestness. If there was any time in which enthusiasm was required, and where it, when obviously sincere, would compensate for deficiency of artistic merit and even for some rudeness of speech, it was when addressing men on what concerned their present peace and eternal salvation. Secondly, he impressed on them the importance of frequent meditation on what it was that ministers had to aim at, and what they were to look forward to and hope for. (Applause.) At the close of his address, Dr. Binney presented two volumes of his writings to each of the students whose studies were completed, and who were that day leaving the college.

On the motion of the Rev. Alex. Thomson, seconded by the Rev. G. S. Barrett (Norwich), a cordial vote of thanks was given to Dr. Binney for his address.

A luncheon was afterwards given, at which the Rev. Watson Smith presided, and complimentary toasts were proposed in honour of the professors, the occasional lecturers, the students who had completed their college course, the treasurer and secretary, and Mr. Stanway Jackson, special thanks being expressed to the last-named gentleman for his gifts to the college library.

Imperial Parliament.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Real Estate Settlements Bill was withdrawn by Mr. W. Fowler, to make way for the discussion of the Landlord and Tenant Bill. When, however, the order was called on for the latter measure, Mr. C. S. READ stated that Mr. Howard, its responsible author, was too ill to be in his place, and he did not feel equal to undertaking the sole charge of it. He therefore moved the discharge of the order, with the view of withdrawing the bill for this session. Sir W. LAWSON objected to the withdrawal of the bill, and Mr. WREN HOSKINS suggested that the Government should find an opportunity for the discussion in order that the tenant-farmers might judge on which side of the House their true friends sat. Mr. Henley, Mr. Pell, Mr. M'Lagan, and others approved the course proposed by Mr. C. S. Read, and, in the end, the bill was withdrawn.

CONVENTS BILL.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the second reading of the Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill. He showed from statistics that there is a continuous increase in these institutions in this country; argued that the exemption from State superintendence which they enjoyed was peculiar and anomalous, and not permitted in any other European State; and assured the House that he would not have brought the bill forward but for the incomplete manner in which the select committee he had obtained a few years ago had conducted its inquiries. Mr. PEASE moved the rejection of the bill, and Mr. H. MATTHEWS seconded Mr. Pease. Mr. Downing, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Serjeant Sherlock, and other members, also spoke against the bill. The bill was supported by Mr. Whalley, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Holt, but on a division it was thrown out by 181 to 96 votes.

THE SOUTH SEA SLAVE-TRADE.

In the House of Lords on Thursday Lord BELMORE, in asking whether any further papers respecting the Carl, which was engaged in kidnapping South Sea Islanders, had been received, said it was satisfactory to find that, though there was reason to think that the practice of skull-hunting prevailed among some

of the blacks of the Solomon Islands, it was probable that no white man had taken part in it. As regarded kidnapping, there was ground for thinking that, if it had not been entirely put a stop to, it had at least received a decided check. Lord KIMBERLEY replied that he had received a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, stating that the sentence on the two men, Dowding and Armstrong, had been commuted into penal servitude for life, the first three years in irons, because it was thought that it would be improper to execute them, as they had acted under the orders of Dr. Murray, who had been admitted Queen's evidence, and had escaped without punishment. Two other men, Mount and Morris, had been convicted at Victoria of manslaughter, and had been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment; but a technical question had since arisen, which was now before the law officers of the Crown.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

Lord CHELMSFORD inquired whether it was intended to found any measure upon the report of the Royal Commission on the Marriage Laws, which was issued in 1865 in consequence of the Yelverton case, and of which he was chairman, and dwelt on the importance of the inquiry, the care with which it had been carried on, and the weight that was due to the advice of the commissioners. Its report had now been before Parliament for five years, and it was a matter of regret, if not of reproach, that no action should have been taken upon it. The LORD CHANCELLOR was not in a position to give a pledge as to the time or manner in which the Government would deal with the question, if, indeed, they should be able to deal with it at all. But every year had increased his conviction of the importance of the subject, and he should esteem it a great privilege to be able to propose a measure carrying into effect the recommendations of the commissioners' report.

THE JUDICATURE BILL.

In the Commons on Thursday Mr. GLADSTONE stated that until the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill had passed through committee no other important Government business would be taken.

In committee Mr. DISRAELI said that he had refrained from making any remarks upon the subject, because, first, he approved the plan of creating in this country one court of primary inquiry and one court of conclusive appeal to take the place of the numerous tribunals at present existing; and, secondly, because from experience he was aware of the difficulties surrounding the subject. But the amendments the Government proposed appeared to him to show no adequate appreciation of the obstacles in the way of reform. For instance, they did not deal with the important point of intermediate appeal in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Disraeli then went on to state the arguments against the proposed change, which are referred to in another column, and concluded by advising the Government to withdraw the bill and to reintroduce it next year in a more matured form. Mr. GLADSTONE said that Mr. Disraeli had not offered a rag of a reason why Parliament should throw away the fruit of years of labour and consideration, and thus cover itself with ridicule and contempt. Many of Mr. Disraeli's objections went altogether to the root of the bill, and were inseparable from the constitution of a court of appeal. He anticipated great advantage from the mixture of judges, and derided the notion that the ablest men could not be obtained from the Scotch and Irish bars. As to the intermediate appeal, he did not admit the necessity for its abolition, but it was a point about which no decision had yet been arrived at. Dr. BALL and Mr. GORDON expressed their preference for the House of Lords as the final court of appeal. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted the force of Mr. Disraeli's criticisms as to the intermediary appeal in Scotland and Ireland, but contended that it was a choice of evils, and at present he was inclined to think that the least evil would be to retain it. As to the divisions of the Appeal Court, they were absolutely necessary to get through the business, and he denied that they would lead to any conflict. The LORD ADVOCATE said that he adhered to the opinion he had formerly expressed, that the House of Lords should be retained as the supreme court of appeal for the three kingdoms, but the alteration with regard to English appeals had entirely altered the case. After some further conversation, the motion for postponement was withdrawn.

The committee then proceeded with the consideration of the clauses. Mr. HENRY MATTHEWS moved to omit from the court the four salaried members of the Privy Council; the motion being defeated by 62 to 12 votes. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL proposed an addition to the clause which would provide that no Lord Chancellor should be entitled to his pension until he had served ten years as a Lord Chancellor or fifteen years as a judge. Mr. DISRAELI took objection to this proposal on grounds of public policy, and it was arranged to postpone the question until a subsequent clause which raises it more directly. Clause 7 was agreed to; and on Clause 8 (Qualification of the Judges) the proposal to relieve future judges from the obligation of becoming serjeants-at-law was carried on a division by 85 to 31 votes. Clause 13, which transfers to the new High Court of Justice the jurisdiction of existing courts, was carried by 129 to 95 votes. On Clause 17, which abolishes the appeal to the House of Lords, Sir R. BAGGALLAY moved to postpone its consideration, being of opinion that there ought to be a second appeal, or, at least, that it ought to be retained until the new system had been got into satisfactory working. The

ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion, and urged the House not to spend further time on a subject which had already been amply discussed. The motion was negatived by 145 to 107 votes. A motion to report progress was defeated by 149 to 98 votes, and finally the clause was affirmed by 154 to 93 votes. The committee then adjourned.

OFFICIAL PEERAGES.

In the Lords, on Friday, Lord REDESDALE moved an Address to the Crown praying Her Majesty to attach official peerages to the offices of the Lord Chancellor, of the two Chief Justices, and of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He said that twenty-two years ago he gave notice of a similar motion, but he had always objected to life peerages generally, which he believed would be fatal to the independence of the House of Lords. What he desired was the creation of official peerages, which would introduce no new principle, for from the earliest period the Church had been represented in the House of Lords, and he saw no reason why the law should not be represented also. He believed such an extension of the principle would be beneficial. Lord DENMAN observed that there were several law lords already in the House, and he thought the present a most inopportune moment for the proposal now made. Lord GRANVILLE said that he had always regretted the manner in which the question of life peerages was decided on a former occasion; but he thought it not desirable to moot the question in the manner in which it was raised by Lord Redesdale, for he did not see the advantage of limiting life peerages merely to those persons mentioned in the motion, whose time was fully occupied in the duties of their offices. Lord SALISBURY maintained that the creation of life peerages would render the independence of the House of Lords liable to be attacked by an unscrupulous minister; but if peerages were connected with the holding of high judicial offices it was not likely that the power of conferring those offices would be abused for party purposes. Lord MALMESBURY said that he had never heard the House of Lords as at present constituted blamed for not discharging its duty. Lord ROSBURY gave his support to the motion with much satisfaction, but he thought it fell short of what was desirable. Lord CAIRNS considered such a measure as that introduced by Lord Russell in 1869 desirable, but, though he agreed to a great extent in the present proposal as far as it went, he could not support it because it only dealt with a very small and narrow part of the subject, and he therefore moved "the previous question." Eventually Lord Redesdale withdrew his motion in favour of "the previous question."

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT OF APPEAL.

At the morning sitting on Friday the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was again taken in committee. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY moved an amendment to Clause 18, transferring ecclesiastical appeals to the supreme court. He had received several letters from clergymen which showed that they, as a body, were most desirous that ecclesiastical cases should go for decision before the new supreme court of appeal. He did not make this proposal in order to hamper the Government. (Hear, hear.) He had accepted the proposal that there should be one court of final appeal, and it was on that ground that he wished ecclesiastical cases also should be referred to it. The questions to be brought before these tribunals were of a strictly legal character, and ought to be dealt with solely by legal persons. He hoped Her Majesty's Government would be able to accept the suggestion he had made, for while he knew he could not hope to carry it against them, he knew also that there was a vast number of people both in that House and out of doors who would be glad to see the Court of Appeal one and final.

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT supported the amendment. There were great differences of opinion on both sides of the House as to the point of view in which these ecclesiastical questions were to be regarded, but the proposal of the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford was one upon which persons of different opinions might come to the same conclusion. The questions to be raised were legal points of status and property established by statutory and legal authority, and they ought to be discussed by a strictly legal tribunal. Apart from this, there frequently arose difficulty in constituting a court under existing circumstances, and these difficulties would be removed and diminished if the whole of the appeals were appointed to be determined by the same tribunal. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. BALL and Mr. O. MORGAN supported the amendment. Mr. Morgan said he had never been able to understand why lawyers and divines should be yoked together as judges. The very qualities which made a man a good bishop caused him to be a bad judge, by reason of the wide difference which existed between the ecclesiastical and the judicial spirit.

Mr. CROSS said that the doctrines of the Church of England were laid down in certain documents, and laymen of the Church of England had a right to have those doctrines interpreted according to law. He would therefore support the motion of his right hon. friend the member for Oxford University. But when the documents were interpreted by the High Court of Appeal the proper course

would be to remit that interpretation to the Ecclesiastical Court below, in order that the latter might pass sentence.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE testified, from a considerable knowledge of the clergy, to the growing desire on their part for such an amendment of the law as was now proposed by his right hon. friend. The combination of two classes of minds—legal and ecclesiastical—in the same court did not work well. When judgment was given we did not get the whole mind of the members of the Ecclesiastical Court. However divergent their private opinions might be, the report of the Crown assumed that they were unanimous, so that the system might be called a gigantic specimen of "knock out." (A laugh.) The report selected merely the points on which the members of the court might by hook or by crook agree. In fact it was a mere residuum or boiling down.

Mr. WALFORD thought it highly important that there should be one great court of appeal for the whole empire, to include within its jurisdiction ecclesiastical questions, which were now referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He believed the fact that the tribunal which was to determine such questions was a purely judicial tribunal would be a great benefit to the Church, and prevent much confusion and disappointment.

Mr. CRAWLEY hoped the amendment would be adopted. If an appellate court of the highest character had to deal with these questions, it would go a great way, leading to that reform of the ecclesiastical courts of an inferior kind which he was so anxious to see carried out.

Mr. GLADSTONE attached great weight to the very remarkable concurrence of opinion on both sides of the House—he might almost assume, after what he had heard that day, that there was absolutely no difference of opinion on the subject. (Hear, hear.) He had already taken the opportunity of consulting his own colleagues, and this was not the first time the question had come before them. No doubt the acceptance of the amendment of his right hon. friend the member for Kilmarnock had induced this question, and it was necessary for the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxford University to consider the ground well before he committed himself to any declaration on the subject. He thought it difficult on the merits to defend the present court. First of all, there was great difficulty in constituting the tribunal. In the next place, it was very difficult to avoid the risk or suspicion of something like bias creeping into what ought to be a purely legal decision. And, in the last place, there was the fact that the court delivered its judgment collectively, preventing the knowledge of the separate opinions of its members, which, whatever its merits or demerits, was entirely out of the analogy of our present judicial system. Although there had been a considerable crop of ecclesiastical suits and judgments lately, yet the result had not been of such a character as to give great encouragement to the multiplication of such suits hereafter. It appeared to him not justifiable to expend the public money in keeping up the paraphernalia of the Ecclesiastical Court merely because from time to time an ecclesiastical suit might crop up. To some persons it might be an objection to the transfer of the Ecclesiastical Court to the Court of Final Appeal that only judges who had received a peculiar training could deal with religious questions; but his opinion was that men of honesty and integrity and legal competency, who had not received any peculiar training with reference to religious questions, would be well fitted to deal with ecclesiastical suits. (Hear.) He was convinced it would be a great error to attempt to secure religious conformity on the part of the judges who would have to deal with ecclesiastical cases by imposing anything in the nature of a test upon them. (Hear.) The question, then, was whether it was desirable to accept the amendment of the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford. The majority of the committee seemed to be in favour of the amendment. The other House could exercise its independent judgment on the amendment, which, in his opinion, was an improvement of the bill. He did not happen to feel justified in asking for a withdrawal of the amendment, and therefore he would not oppose the adoption of it.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT said it had been the habit of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in ecclesiastical cases, and, he believed, in all other cases, to give a unanimous judgment—that was to say, the judgment of the majority of the Judicial Committee was given. But the hon. gentleman suggested that in the case of a conflict of opinion each of the judges in the proposed court of appeal should give the reasons of his judgment. In that suggestion he (Mr. Vernon Harcourt) did not concur. He thought that in this court of final appeal the judgments should appear to be the unanimous judgment of the court, and that it would not be advantageous in the case of a conflict of opinion between the judges to have conflicting opinions of the judges laid before the public.

Mr. BOURKE said the colonies and India were quite satisfied with the way in which the Judicial Committee dealt with their appeals, and the proposition to transfer their appeals to this new court of final appeal would cause great dissatisfaction in the colonies and India.

After some conversation, the clause was agreed to.

On Clause 24, Mr. VERNON HARCOURT moved to strike out that portion of it which requires that Her Majesty in Council, in making the new regulations, shall act on the report of the council of judges,

with the intention of moving afterwards that there shall always be one equity and one common law division sitting all through the year. But the amendment was talked out.

PROTESTANTISM AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Viscount SANDON asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the public admission by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York that there was "a real danger" of "a considerable minority of the clergy and laity of the Church of England desiring to subvert the principles of the Reformation," and to their assertion in the same document that "the very existence of our national institutions for the maintenance of religion is imperilled"; and further to the fact, that 480 clergymen of the Church of England have petitioned Convocation in favour of the revival in the Established Church of sacramental confession, of an order of confessors, and of many other services and ceremonies abolished at the Reformation; and whether he would be prepared to introduce a bill next session, in accordance with the second report of the royal commission on Ritual, passed by a large majority of the commissioners, whereby "a speedy and inexpensive remedy shall be provided for parishioners" against the introduction into their parish churches of certain practices at variance with the usages and principles of the Established Church, and "the bishop shall be bound to inquire into" the formal complaints of parishioners, and "to enforce summarily the discontinuance" of such illegal practices.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Of course the Government and myself have such a knowledge of the matter as the rest of the public have from information contained in the public journals, but no official knowledge has come before us in any manner connected with our public duty. The noble lord, in the second part of his question, no doubt refers to the report of the Commissioners on Ritual, which contains certain recommendations with regard to the rule of the Church respecting vestments, lights, and incense. I do not imagine, however, that this has any reference to the subject of the first question. The noble lord asks me whether we are prepared to bring in a bill on the subject next session. With respect to the subject itself, I think the principle of protecting the members of the congregations of the Church of England against innovations of ceremonial which are adopted by the sole will of the clergy is a very sound principle. (Hear, hear.) That was the principle, as I understand it, on which this recommendation was based, but probably the noble lord's information on this subject is quite as correct as mine. Neither the present nor the former Government has been in any manner moved to bring in any bill on that subject, and I understand the reason was that it was supposed questions were pending in the ecclesiastical courts which were likely to lead to a settlement of these matters. Upon neither of the subject-matters of these questions has the Government received any communication from the leading prelates or heads of the Church.

Viscount SANDON: In consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply which has just been made by the First Minister of the Crown, I beg to give notice that, unless at the opening of next session a bill on this subject is brought forward, either by the Government or by some hon. member who is more experienced than myself, I shall, at the very beginning of the session, move for leave to introduce a bill to give a speedy and inexpensive remedy against the introduction and continuance of practices contrary to law in churches belonging to the Church of England as by law established. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHALLEY understood the right hon. gentleman to say that the attention of the Government had not been drawn to this subject. (Cries of "Order.") It would, however, be in the recollection of the House that he himself introduced a bill for this very purpose. (Renewed cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER, interposing, said the hon. member was not at liberty to debate this matter.

Mr. WHALLEY then asked whether, if he introduced his bill again, the right hon. gentleman would give it his support. (Laughter.) Its object was to restore to the laity the power of prosecuting, instead of leaving it in the hands of the bishops.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I am sorry to be obliged to state that my attention was never drawn to the hon. member's bill. (A laugh.) The question of the hon. gentleman appears to be quite different from that of the noble lord opposite. I confined my reply to the matters to which the noble lord directed my attention, and if the hon. gentleman will place on the paper, in such a manner as I can understand it—(laughter)—any question he may wish to put me, I will take care to answer it.

BILLS WITHDRAWN.

On Monday, Mr. GLADSTONE took the opportunity of a question addressed to him by Mr. Anderson as to the prospects of the Bank of England Notes Bill, to take the first step towards clearing the order book of the business which it is not intended to prosecute this session. The following bills are withdrawn—viz., the Bank of England Notes, Trade Marks' Registration, Prevention of Crime, Building Societies (No. 3), Fisheries (Ireland), Public Prosecutors, and Consolidated Rate Bills. Mr. Cross also withdrew his Building Societies Bill.

Questioned as to the Valuation Bill, Mr. Gladstone said that Mr. Stansfeld is considering it, and will shortly announce what course he will take. Monday next was fixed for Mr. Bouvier's motion on the Callan Schools, if, after the meeting of the Education Commissioners, Mr. Bouvier still finds it necessary to bring it on; but Mr. Gladstone declined to find a day for the discussion of the Habitual Drunkards Bill, or for Lord Elcho's motion as to the relations of landlord and tenant. With regard to other engagements and other bills, Mr. Gladstone postponed a decision until the Judicature Bill has passed through committee; and when Mr. Forster made a similar reply to inquiries about the Education Bill, there were loud cries of "Withdraw."

THE JUDICATURE BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Judicature Bill, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Harcourt's amendment with regard to vacations. After a long conversation, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL offered to provide in the following clause for the hearing in London or Middlesex of any cause or application during the vacation which may be urgent, and also that any changes made in the vacations should be with the consent of the Lord Chancellor. Upon this concession Mr. Harcourt withdrew his amendment, and Clauses 24 and 25 as thus modified were agreed to. In the next clause, 26, relating to circuits, Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved an amendment designed to prevent questions of law, or mixed law and fact, being tried on circuit, but he did not press it. On the next clause Mr. CROSS raised the question of provincial courts by moving to include Lancashire in the provision made by the clause for continuous sittings in Middlesex and London. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted the importance of the subject, and his own leaning towards the idea, but urged the inexpediency of raising it now, and Mr. Cross in the end withdrew his amendment. On Clause 28, which relates to the divisions of the High Court of Justice, Mr. RAIKES was beaten by 48 to 13 in an endeavour to give the Court of Queen's Bench Division precedence over the Chancery Division; and Mr. C. LEWIS failed by 55 to 20 to abolish the old names of the courts and to distinguish them as first division, second division, and so on. On Clause 29, giving power to alter divisions by Order of Council, there was a somewhat warm conversation on the number of judges, which Mr. H. JAMES, Mr. AMPHLETT, and others held had been reduced too low, and Mr. O. MORGAN accused the Attorney-General of playing "fast and loose" and "jockeying." Ultimately the clause was amended so as to provide that no order altering the divisions shall reduce or increase the total number of judges. On Clause 31, which assigns business to particular divisions of the High Court, an amendment moved by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, transferring bankruptcy business from the Chancery to the Exchequer Division, gave rise to much opposition, in which Mr. AMPHLETT, Dr. BALL, and Mr. H. JAMES took the lead. Shortly before midnight Mr. WEST moved to report progress, in which the Government concurred. On a division the motion was carried by 145 to 138.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Friday evening's sitting, Mr. Plunket called attention to the case of the Irish civil servants, which has recently been reported on by commissioners appointed by the Treasury, and moved a resolution in favour of allotting the same salaries to civil servants both in England and Ireland, who perform duties corresponding in difficulty and responsibility, on account of the rise in the cost of living. Mr. Lowe, while refusing to concur in anything like a general raising of salaries, was ready to consider the case of each department by itself, and to make whatever changes should be just and reasonable. After a long debate the motion was carried against the Government by 130 to 117 votes. Mr. Gladstone announced on Monday that a departmental committee would be appointed to inquire into the whole subject.

Mr. Whalley rose to call attention to the privileges of members of the House, and contempt of court; but was informed that he was out of order. Persisting in his endeavour to obtain a hearing, he was again rebuked by the Speaker, and ultimately subsided.

On Monday Lord Shaftesbury moved the second reading of the Prevention of Frauds on Charitable Funds Bill, not with the view of proceeding further with the measure in the present session, but in order that it might be circulated through the country during the recess; but on Lord Salisbury and the Lord Chancellor urging various very forcible objections to the measure, the bill was eventually withdrawn.

The *Morning Post* believes that all prospect of bringing the session to a termination within the present month has now been abandoned. The protracted discussions on the Judicature Bill and the stubborn opposition to the Juries Bill have falsified Ministerial calculations, and it is now scarcely possible that the necessary public business can be transacted to admit of prorogation earlier than the 7th or 9th of August.

"How shall we settle the labour question?" exclaimed a member of the Georgia Legislature, in the midst of his speech. "By all going to work and earning your living honestly!" thundered a spectator in the gallery. That sentiment brought down the House.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

MR. FORSTER ON THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL FEES QUESTION.—In reply to a deputation from the Town Council of Rochdale—a body which has been at loggerheads with the school board of the same place respecting the operation of the present Act—Mr. Forster said (in reference to a suggestion that school board inspectors should have the right to inspect denominational schools to which fees were paid) he did not believe the present denominational schools would consent to be inspected or supervised by school boards. They would say, "We will not allow this"; and if the denominational schools were thrown over, they would have to be replaced by the ratepayers. Thus, the effect of this suggestion, if carried out, would be to get rid of nine-tenths of the existing schools, and the cost of replacing them by the ratepayers would be a serious matter. He frankly acknowledged that he had other objections to what they proposed, but this was the most insuperable one—that if education was to be obstructed because of these conscientious objections, and all education was to wait until these denominational schools were replaced by rate schools, then the children would have to go untaught for many years. He gathered that the deputation objected both to the religious instruction given in the time allotted to it by law, and to the supposed religious instruction given in the other time. With regard to the first, denominational schools were quite within the law in teaching religion for a certain time. No religious teaching could legally be given at any other time, for if such teaching was given and reported to him, such school which did this would certainly lose the grant. He should be exceedingly obliged if any such case were reported to him, for he would take immediate steps to see the law obeyed. He would say that if any such cases were occurring it was strange they were not reported to him, for there were thousands of people throughout the country watching the Act, who would be ready to point out any such action if they knew it. Touching upon another objection urged by one of the deputation, he said that in the clause by which he proposed to make Denison's Act compulsory the father who could not pay was limited in his choice of schools, and there was a limitation as to the fees to be paid. The Rochdale School Board had been very cautious in its administration of this power of paying fees, but in Manchester fees had been paid to a large extent. In the Act fees could be paid by the school boards, independently of compulsion; but in the bill the payment was limited to the cases where the guardians, who had the machinery for dealing with poverty, were satisfied that the parent was too poor and quite unable to pay. Compulsion could not be worked if a reasonable excuse were left to a parent, and it would be a reasonable excuse if a man said he could not pay, or that he desired a reasonable choice of the school, if circumstances permitted such a choice, and this was what the bill now gave. The bill did not interfere with school boards' power to remit the fees in their own schools; but the bill provided that such remission by boards or payment of fees by guardians should not pauperise the recipients.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—Lord Lawrence on Wednesday presided over the meeting of the London School Board, at which a discussion arose respecting the payment of fees under the Education Act Amendment Bill now before Parliament. It was proposed by Mr. Currie that a representation be addressed to the Vice-President of the Privy Council, urging that it be a provision in the bill that the fees paid shall be a charge, as at present, on the whole of the metropolis, and not on the fund of each particular parish or union. Considering, however, that the measure had not yet come on for second reading in the House of Commons, the proposition was ultimately withdrawn.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON THE EDUCATION ACT.—The Bishop of Manchester, in addressing a school meeting at Salford on Thursday night, referred to Mr. John Bright's opinion upon the Education Act of 1870, to the effect that it was the very worst Act that any Liberal Government had passed since the Reform Act of 1832, and asked his hearers, as Mr. Bright had not given the reasons for his so thinking, to wait until he did before they accepted the *dictum* as conclusive. For his own part he was inclined to think if the Act were worked with fairness it would be found, after it had a little time to develop, not to be so bad after all.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.—The Bolton board of guardians have adopted a memorial to be forwarded to the Government, protesting against the proposal to transfer payment of school fees from school boards to boards of guardians. The Leeds board of guardians adopted a similar petition.

IPSWICH.—Two of the seven large schools which have been or are to be erected by the Ipswich Board, to accommodate in the gross four thousand children, were opened on Wednesday by the chairman of the school board (Mr. Robert Charles Ransome), in the presence of the Mayor and corporation, and a large company of spectators. The total cost of the seven schools will be nearly 8,000*l*.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON NONCONFORMIST COMMITTEE AND MR. MORLEY, M.P.—In our last number we copied the letter of this committee, and Mr. Morley's reply. The committee rejoined as follows:—

Wolverhampton, July 1, 1873.

Dear Sir,—With all due respect to your opinion,

expressed in your note of the 26th ult., and since made public, we are still surprised at the part you took in connection with the recent contest at Bath. You consider our policy "foolish and suicidal." Our policy is to speak and vote for principles which we regard as fundamental. Your policy seems to be that of pleading and voting for candidates who repudiate your principles. Which of the two courses is foolish and suicidal, we are quite willing to allow either friends or opponents to judge. We have no hesitation in saying that, with Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill awaiting its second reading, nothing short of extreme infatuation could induce any Nonconformist who condemns that measure to vote for a ministerial candidate. Of what avail is it to protest, either in or out of Parliament, against Government measures, if we are to rush to the poll in order to return candidates who will only increase the Government majorities, and give Mr. Forster additional reason to wax insolent in his treatment of our convictions? Our policy is that of the Anti-Corn-Law League. You may think it foolish; but history, past and present, unhappily shows that it is the only legitimate policy which can produce any impression upon our legislators.—We are, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

F. SONLEY JOHNSTONE, Chairman.
HENRY J. MARTEN, Hon. Secretary.

Samuel Morley, M.P.

MR. FORSTER ON THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION AND EDUCATION ACT.—Mr. Forster presided on Thursday at the opening of the new buildings of the Bradford Grammar School. Mr. Forster referred to the reconstitution of the governing body, which had become elective, and the change in the teaching which, from being merely classical, now included the scientific branches of education. The experience of the continent, he observed, showed that those schools were most successful in which the two subjects of education—classics and science—were blended. Speaking of the work of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, Mr. Forster said he differed from those who supposed it would check endowments. He believed it would have the contrary effect. Speaking at a banquet subsequently, the right hon. gentleman said that as to the bill for the amendment of the Education Act, he said he knew there were differences of opinion, but the people of Bradford had known him long enough to believe that it was the cause of education which he had at heart, and would not misconstrue his motives.

LORD RUSSELL AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The following correspondence has passed between Earl Russell and the Treasurer of the National Society:—

My Lord,—I am directed to call your attention to the present position of the National Society. You are aware that this society is the representative of the Church of England in the work of education. It has founded our system of national schools. It is now exerting itself to the utmost to maintain in these the full liberty of religious teaching. The Government inspection and Government aid being most strictly confined to secular instruction, a great responsibility has been thrown upon the society of concerting measures to ensure the efficiency and success of the religious instruction. The support of the leading laity is absolutely necessary to enable it to discharge the duties that are thus imposed upon it. The committee are therefore induced, with the sanction of the bishops, to make this appeal, and they trust it will meet with your generous consideration.—Very faithfully yours,

ROBERT GREGORY, Treasurer.

National Society's Office, Sanctuary,
Westminster, S.W., July, 1873.

Sir,—I have received your letter, calling my attention to the present position of the National Society. I am aware that the society is the representative of the Church of England in the work of education, but I am also aware that the National Society was founded in 1811, with the view of superseding the British and Foreign School Society in the work of education, and excluding the children of all parents who embrace the Christian faith without belonging to the Church from the benefits of education. I am aware, also, that many of the parochial clergy of the present day are friendly to the restoration of those practices which led to gross abuses, and to the reformation of the Church. I fear that if encouragement to the practice of confession be fostered, the desire to subvert the principles of the Reformation will gain ground. I therefore remain steadfast in the conviction that the daily reading of a portion of the Bible is a necessary condition of any sound education for the general mass of the people.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

RUSSELL.

Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, July 7.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND SCHOOL FEES.

(From the Bradford Observer.)

When Mr. Forster's amendments of his Education Act were first stated we came to the conclusion that against many objections to the guardians as dispensers of the educational fund, in the case of poor children, there would be the one clear gain that the guardians had not been elected on a sectarian principle. We find since that our view was far from correct, and that in many parts of the country the allegation against the boards of guardians is that they are elected for party and sectarian purposes. Of course, in any case the immunity from such influences could only be very temporary; only, in fact, till the boards could be remodelled, with the same ends in view that now exist in the election of the educational boards. We are not saying this in forgetfulness of the fact that Mr. Forster proposes to guard the right of the parents. But we know how futile any such guard always proves in practice where influences such as have been shown to exist in this educational struggle prevail. However, any gain, temporary or permanent, would be a trifle compared with the tremendous injury in-

flicted on the country by adding to even the appearance of its pauperism, and we cannot help hoping that even yet Mr. Forster may reconsider this important feature of his amendments.

Some years ago it was the lot of the writer of this article to know something of the real position of the ship-carpenters at the East-end of London, during a time of privation so severe that one can scarcely recollect it without a shudder. We went from house to house, and saw only bare walls, and a stool or two, and straw on the floor for beds. Twelve months or so earlier those bare homes had been well furnished and scenes of comfort. Article after article had been removed, till at last the end came. And yet many of those fine manly workmen—men of whom any country might be proud—refused, even then, to apply for the pauper's dole, and in some cases that came under the writer's notice they actually paid rates while they were selling their furniture to preserve life. Fancy the bitterness to such men of being compelled, when "times are bad," to receive money from a board of guardians for education! What hunger itself could not enforce, the law would. Mr. Forster says that the education fee is not to be deemed pauperism. We tell the right hon. gentleman that, decree what Parliament may, pauperism it will be if a board of guardians gives the money; and when once a man or a woman has been induced to go before a board of guardians, the second appearance there is generally easier than the first, till in the end chronic pauperism sets in; for that there is not, as a rule, any cure. We take it, indeed, that Mr. Forster unintentionally we are sure, is in this one change, going in direct antagonism to the general drift of all recent Liberal legislation. Assuredly if we knew a workman who told us that, come what might, neither his wife nor himself should go before a board of guardians to ask for the educational fee, we would not advise him to obey the law, even though that law sent him to prison for disobedience. The law has a perfect right to compel a man to send his children to school, if the State, in cases of poverty, pays for the education; but the law has no right whatever to force a man, because he is poor, to become a pauper. When slavery existed by law in America curious questions of casuistry arose. Would it be right, one question ran, for a slave to kill his master to be free, provided that freedom were not otherwise obtainable? It was an awkward question. On the one hand murder; on the other, atrocity as bad as murder. Many a good friend of the slave took the course of old Davie Deans when he left to Janie's ain conscience the words that were to decide Effie's fate. We cannot help thinking that, in the case of the boards of guardians, a different course will be adopted, and that there will be many ready to say to a man who revolts against being made a pauper, Defy the law—and take the consequences.

The law, we repeat, has a right to do much, but it has no right—no shadow of a right—to take away from a poor man one tittle of his self-respect. When the *Spectator* said that it could see no greater wrong in pauperising the man who cannot pay for education than in pauperising the man who cannot pay for food, it lost sight of the entire point at issue. There is no wrong to an individual in pauperising him on any ground whatever if he does not object to being a pauper. In that case the State alone has to bear the wrong of any unnecessary creation of pauperism. But how if the man does object to being made a pauper? How if he feels, as many a man does, that he never again would be able to look people in the face as he had before? Then, we think, you do both the man, and through him the State, a real wrong. Where food is concerned you do not force anyone to accept parochial relief. If a man's own circumstances force him to accept it, the man yields to a law from which there is no appeal. But when the school board is compelled to say to a man, "Now, this child of yours must attend school, and if you cannot pay for it you must go to the board of guardians for parish help," the school board will be forced to do what no power exists in any body, individual or corporate, to do in the case of want of food. It will compel a man to be a pauper against his will. Surely these are considerations powerful enough to lead Mr. Forster to reconsider this part of his measure. Pass this into law, and the mischief will be incalculable. We are satisfied that the law will be defied; and, for the honour of English workmen, we hope it will. We do not, in saying this, close our eyes to Mr. Forster's great difficulties. Of all the subjects dealt with by the present Government, education, from the nature of the subject, has been the one most calculated to embitter the relations of a statesman and those whom he represents. The duty of education by the State had been so long deferred that it has come at last fettered as no other subject ever was. In appealing, therefore, to Mr. Forster to abandon this one proposed alteration of his bill we admit all his difficulties and the courage with which he has met them. But we deem the proposed alteration of his Act of such a nature that it will not stand examination. We grant that if poor people were mindful of their duty there would be no need for compulsory education. They are not mindful of their duty, or they would pay the school pittance willingly. But we remember that all this rests upon generations of ignorance, of an utter abandonment of the poor educationally, and we cannot forget that in the mass of cases the prevailing ignorance is not the fault of the ignorant, while the pride that protects them against pauperism is all their own, fostered under circumstances almost sufficient to crush all pride to the ground. We are glad to see that the Bradford School Board has

resolved, in common with many other boards, to petition against the proposed change. If the feeling is general it is probable that the amendments will be roughly handled in the House of Lords, though the Conservatives are hardly likely to have another measure more favourable to their supposed special interests. What a pity it seems, though, that with Conformists and Nonconformists arrayed against each other with respect to the very principle of the bill, we should have added the certain antagonism of the masses of workmen, who are threatened with having, under certain circumstances possible to all men, a kind of pauperism forced upon them. There is a singular unanimity of public opinion with respect to the boards of guardians, and we should think that that opinion will find expression in the House of Commons, and afford Mr. Forster a fair opportunity of withdrawing this portion of his proposed changes. No principle is involved, no honour is at stake, in a change from one board to another. So far as efficiency is concerned, we should say that the board of guardians would be the better body of the two to deal with persons unable to pay the school fees. But how better? Simply because it has the machinery, in relieving officers, &c., for testing applications for the fees; and the machinery is the same that tests pauperism. On any other ground, the boards of guardians have no more efficiency than the school boards, and on the ground of their efficiency is the objection to their employment for purposes connected with the education of poor persons not paupers.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

On Wednesday the Shah went to Windsor to take leave of the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, received the Shah at the Queen's Entrance. The Queen conducted His Majesty along the corridor, through the Drawing Room, the North Gallery, and the Tapestry Room to the Waterloo Gallery and Library, and returned by St. George's Hall and the corridor to the White Drawing Room, where refreshments were served. Refreshments were also served in the Green Drawing Room for the suite in attendance, after which the Queen conducted the Shah to the Queen's Entrance, and there took leave of His Majesty. After leaving the castle, the Shah, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove to Frogmore, and paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian; and, after taking leave of Her Royal Highness, walked to the Mausoleum, where His Majesty took leave of Prince Christian and proceeded to the gardens and planted a tree close to the Aviary in commemoration of his visit. His Majesty drove thence to the railway-station, where His Majesty took leave of Prince Leopold and returned to London. As the train was about to start (the *Times* says) the spectators raised a cheer, and the Shah, coming to the side of the carriage, opened the case containing the portrait presented to him by the Queen, and, grandly inclining his head to intimate his princely respect, kissed the portrait with the most profound reverence.

On the same evening the Shah paid a visit to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, with which he seems to have been more amused than with almost anything seen before. Concerning the relics of the First Napoleon, he displayed much curiosity; and with French history and the names of the members of the Bonaparte family, the Shah seems to have a considerable acquaintance. It is said that when the Shah came to William Cobbett, he took off his spectacles, and gazed attentively. Mr. Cobbett surprised His Majesty considerably by turning his head and returning the stare with interest. [This is done by mechanical contrivance.] After completing his tour of the Exhibition he went to the bazaar downstairs, and made numerous purchases. The small sand-glass, an egg-boiler, seemed especially attractive.

On Friday, His Majesty and suite paid a second visit to the Crystal Palace, and remained there four hours instead of two, as had been expected. The visit was free from all formality. His Majesty walked through the building, made a number of purchases at the stalls, spent some time in the aquarium, with which he was much interested, and went down to the lower part of the grounds to get a good view of the great fountains. As he went about, the people surrounded him, and cheered him continuously, and His Majesty kept bowing and smiling and saluting the people by raising his hand to his hat. Upwards of 13,000 visitors were admitted to the Palace during the day. After his return to London, the Shah, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, went to the International Exhibition, where he spent some time in the picture-galleries. He bought some forty pictures, and his selection of them is said to have shown much judgment.

On Friday morning Earl Granville had an audience of the Shah, and subsequently Baron Reuter had a private farewell interview with His Majesty at Buckingham Palace. After a long conversation respecting the public works which are to be carried out in Persia, His Majesty said he repeated the assurances already given, that he was happy to have found in the baron a worthy collaborateur in his great projects, and the latter might count on every assistance and protection from His Majesty in their realisation. The Grand Vizier and the minister for the household were present at the audience.

In the afternoon the Shah visited St. Thomas's Hospital. On arriving at the hospital the visitors were received by Sir F. Hicks, the treasurer, and

the governors, who conducted the Shah through the various wards, among other that devoted to children, in whom His Majesty appeared to be greatly interested. His Majesty made inquiries (it is stated) as to some of the little ones and their parents, and asked whether the children were well cared for by the hospital authorities. From the external balcony the Shah obtained an excellent view up and down the river; and among other articles shown to His Majesty was a model of the original hospital, as it stood near London Bridge; and while inspecting it he was presented with the Chesheld silver medal, a silver cast of the treasurer's gold medal, and four photographic views of the hospital. At four o'clock the royal party quitted the hospital, and the Shah proceeded to take leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Czarevna at Marlborough House. His Majesty was afterwards present at a garden party given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Argyll Lodge. On approaching the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, on his return from Argyll Lodge, the Shah stopped his carriage, alighted, proceeded on foot to the memorial, and closely inspected it on every side. In the evening His Majesty was present at the performance at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane.

About twenty minutes after ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the Shah of Persia, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Victoria Station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and left for Portsmouth. At the terminus were the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck. His Majesty, who wore the insignia of the Garter, was loudly cheered on his departure. The royal train reached Havant Station at twenty minutes to one, and the arrival of the Persian sovereign was made known by a salute from the forts, and from the ships in harbour. The Shah was accompanied on board the *Rapide* by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, and after their royal highnesses had taken their leave, His Majesty left England about two o'clock under salutes from the garrison battery and the war vessels at Spithead. The ironclads *Agincourt*, *Sultan*, *Hercules*, and *Northumberland* escorted the *Rapide* and her consort into the Channel. After five o'clock the French convoy was sighted. It consisted of *L'Océan*, the flagship of Admiral Reynaud, *Le Suffren*, *Le Reine Blanche*, *La Thétis*, and *L'Armide*, with the little *Rénard* in close attendance, and in a short time the nine ironclads were arranged on either side of the *Rapide* as an escort in separate lines. Then followed a striking scene—

After one of the most tremendous salutes ever fired by five ships, the French squadron hoisted the Union Jack to every masthead, and almost simultaneously with this mark of honour to the English squadron, and before the smoke, which for some minutes after these terrific broadsides had raised thick clouds over miles of sea, had cleared away, the French had their yards manned. On every ship cheers were heard, breaking forth through the volumes of smoke, and when the two squadrons could see each other distinctly again, the French sailors on every yard, having paid the regulation tribute to the Shah, were giving round after round of cheering for their English allies. The English tars responded from the decks, and there was a moment's silence, and then sounds of music—from every English ship the *Marseillaise*, and from every French ship, "God Save the Queen"—were wafted over the sea. Both squadrons seemed reluctant to put an end to such a scene. The French still stood on the yards, the bands still played on every ship, the cheers on each side were renewed, and every one seemed carried away by the surpassing grandeur of this international demonstration. But Cherbourg was now the destination of the Shah and the French squadron, and a point somewhere north of that of the English squadron; so, after an interchange of signals between the two admirals, the four English ironclads fired a parting salute to the Shah, and then, in the stateliest manner, turned off, the *Northumberland* leading; the *Agincourt*, the *Sultan*, and the *Hercules* following exactly in her wake. The manner in which this last manoeuvre was executed by our ships elicited cries of "Bravo" from the officers on the French yachts.

It was half-past nine o'clock before the *Rapide* and the *Hirondelle*, with their powerful convoy, got into Cherbourg roads. Here no salute was fired, but there was a very fine illumination of the port and of all the ships of war lying off here. His Majesty slept on board the yacht. A special train conveyed the Shah and his suite to Paris, where he arrived soon after six o'clock on Sunday evening, and was received at Passy station by Marshal MacMahon, to whom he handed the grand cordon of the Lion and the Sun. There was a cortege of some twenty carriages, including the Shah, the Marshal, the Duc de Broglie, and the Persian grand vizier, and a great crowd was gathered in the streets. The Place de la Concorde, the Terrace of the Tuilleries, and the colonnade and steps of the Corps Législatif were covered with a vast number of people. At the Arc de Triomphe the Municipal Council offered refreshments. The Prefect of the Seine presented in the Oriental style an address. The President of the Municipal Council delivered a short speech to the Shah, who took his seat in a gilded chair. The general view of the Place was magnificent, and it was calculated that nearly 20,000 persons had assembled at this point. The Shah is located in the Palais Bourbon. At night some public edifices in the Champs Elysées and the Boulevard were illuminated.

On Monday the Shah went to see the site of the Bastille, and on returning drove along the Boulevards. He is said to have been painfully struck

with the absence of cheering. After the hearty, ringing shouts to which his ear had grown accustomed in London, the silence of the French crowds seemed to him indicative of want of sympathy. It has been explained to him that people never cheer spontaneously in France, and that the only manner in which they show their interest in distinguished persons is by going out of their way to look at them in the streets. As a matter of fact, since Queen Victoria entered Paris in 1855, no Sovereign has been so cordially welcomed as the Shah. In expressing to Marshal MacMahon his admiration at the beauty of Paris, His Majesty said—"Here I see the sun again, and am reminded of my country."

Friday night's *Gazette* contains the official announcement that the Queen has conferred upon the Shah of Persia the Order of the Garter. Her Majesty has also conferred the Order of the Star of India on the Grand Vizier, and the honour of knighthood on Dr. Dickson, physician to the legation in attendance on the Shah. Several members of the Shah's suite intend to send their sons to England to be educated. A beginning has already been made by His Majesty's Chamberlain.

Following up the presentation to the Shah of a copy of the Bible in Persian, the British and Foreign Bible Society on Friday gave, through Sir Henry Rawlinson, a copy of the New Testament in the same language to each of the princes, ministers, officers, and servants who have come to this country with His Majesty. Receipt of the volumes has been politely acknowledged on behalf of the eighty-six recipients. The books are all handsomely bound, those of the princes, ministers, generals, and other high personages being more or less richly covered with velvet and gilt ornamentation.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Active preparations for restoring the Vendôme Column in Paris have now commenced, a scaffolding having been erected round the base.

It is now officially announced by the United States Government, that an International Exhibition is to be held in 1876 at Philadelphia.

Count Moltke has obtained leave of absence for the whole of the present summer. He is now residing at his property of Creisau, in Silesia.

The rumour that overtures have been made by the Dutch for a peaceful settlement with Acheen are confirmed by advices from Penang.

It is intended to erect a monument in the Sandwich Islands to the memory of Captain Cook, our great circumnavigator.

Advices from Versailles state that the French Assembly will probably adjourn for the recess about the 20th or 24th inst., and not meet again until October.

The *Cologne Gazette* learns from Paris that the evacuation of France by the German troops will be completed at the beginning of next month. A French garrison is expected at Nancy on the 4th. Three French commissioners have been sent to Belfort, to be present at the evacuation.

PRINCE BISMARCK.—According to the *Deutsche Zeitung*, it is not now thought probable that Prince Bismarck will accompany the Emperor of Germany on his visit to the Vienna Exhibition. The Prince has, it is stated, been strongly advised by his physicians to remain as long as possible in the country in order to recruit his health, and he will not therefore, leave Varzin before September, and then proceed to his estates at Lauenburg.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.—It is now certain (says a Paris telegram to the *Times*) that the Bazaine trial will be conducted at Compiègne. It was at first intended that it should be held at St. Cyr, but as the proceedings might continue longer than the school holidays, the idea was abandoned. The time will probably be the latter half of September. It has not yet been decided who are to form the tribunal, but, in conformity with the rules of precedence, the Duc d'Aumale should preside, and it appears that he is willing not to withdraw from this painful duty.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON.—An enterprising aeronaut who proposes crossing the Atlantic in a balloon, is at New York, trying to raise the necessary 2,000l. to carry out his project. He intends to start in a balloon 100ft. in diameter, containing 10,000lbs. of ballast, and having a drag-rope of about 1,000ft. long, relieving the balloon of weight to the extent of the rope's immersion in the water. The passengers will travel in a wickerwork car of two stories, with strong canvas sides and roof, the lower story of which will be used for storing provisions, such as cooked and canned meat, and fruits, and quicklime for boiling coffee and eggs. Underneath the car will be an open gallery for taking observations of the sun, and below this a lifeboat. Professor Wise, who calculates on a strong westerly current to take him to England, intends to take reckonings three times a day and to study the atmospheric currents. Should the trip prove successful, the Professor proposes circumnavigating the globe, an undertaking which he calculates will take him some eight or nine days.—*Graphic* [The project, it is now announced, is "for the present" abandoned.]

Prince Macao of Japan has gone to the Hague to learn printing at the State printing-office, where he works hard at "case" for several hours a-day.

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MR. MIALLS'S MOTION. BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

At a Meeting of Gentlemen belonging to the various
NONCONFORMIST CONGREGATIONS of New Cross, Dept-
ford, and Greenwich, held in the Vestries of the Congrega-
tional Church, Lewisham High-road, on Tuesday evening,
July 1st, 1873, Mr. G. THREADGOLD in the Chair, it was
RESOLVED:—

Moved by the Rev. W. L. GILES, of South-street
Baptist Church, Greenwich, and seconded by Mr.
C. J. WEBBER, of Brockley-road Chapel—

1. That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the selection of
any particular form of religious teaching or worship for
endowment by the State is an interference with the rights of
the believers in, and the followers of, Jesus Christ, to whom
alone, as the Great Head of the Church, they owe allegiance
in all spiritual matters, and is an infringement of the prin-
ciple of religious equality in the preferential status given by
the law to those who conform to the established religion, and
in the exclusive use by the favoured denomination of funds
which belong to the nation at large.

Moved by Mr. S. N. CLEMMISON, of Greenwich-road
Tabernacle; seconded by Mr. S. McKEE, of St. Mark's
Presbyterian Church, Greenwich—

2. That this Meeting expresses great dissatisfaction with
the course pursued by the representatives of this borough in
connection with the motion in favour of Disestablishment,
submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Miall. In par-
ticular it regrets that Mr. Gladstone should have aided in
the successful attempt to prevent the full discussion of the
motion, and that Sir David Salomon should have voted in
opposition to the wishes of his Nonconformist supporters,
who, with Nonconformists generally, have earnestly and suc-
cessfully laboured to secure religious equality for his co-
religionists, against the opposition of the supporters of
Church Establishments.

Moved by Mr. H. HALL, of Lewisham High-road Con-
gregational Church; seconded by Mr. B. ELLWYN, of
the Society of Friends; and supported by Mr. H. P.
HUTCHINSON (Primitive Methodist)—

3. That, under these circumstances, this Meeting deems it
to be important that the Nonconformists of this borough
should adopt early measures for the purpose of ensuring at
the next General Election the return of representatives who
will be prepared to further the objects to which they attach
the highest importance.

Moved by T. S. WOOD, of Octavius-street Chapel, and
seconded by Mr. W. VASEY, of Maze-hill Congrega-
tional Church—

4. That the above resolutions be advertised in the *Times*,
Daily News, *Daily Telegraph*, *Nonconformist*, *Christian*
World, and in the local journals.

A. C. BLENKARN, Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as
follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

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principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class
Family Newspaper, the *Nonconformist* has become a very
desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of
1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as
well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission
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THE NONCONFORMIST is supplied, post free, at the
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ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,

to all subscribers who order the paper direct from this office
and are willing to pay the amount in one sum in advance.

Those subscribers who prefer to remit half-yearly or
quarterly will be supplied with the paper on the same terms as
heretofore.

The half-yearly subscription is 12s.; quarterly, 6s.

Published by WILLIAM ROBERT WILLCOX (to whom it
is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable),
18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Thos. Roberts."—We have no space for his letter
just at present.

"J. Quail."—Under consideration.

"C. T. Jones."—We had a paragraph on the subject
last week.

A letter on the "Reading case" and other communi-
cations which have reached us on the morning of going
to press, cannot, of course, receive attention this week.

*. With our next number we propose to give a
Supplement containing a full and corrected report of
last night's debate on Mr. Richard's successful motion
on international arbitration. It is requested that extra
orders may be sent early to the Publisher.

Mr. ARTHUR MIALl having relinquished the
publication of the *Nonconformist*, in consequence
of the pressure of other professional engage-
ments, it is requested that for the future all
communications relative to the business of the
paper may be addressed to Mr. WILLIAM
ROBERT WILLCOX, to whom also all Post-office
orders and cheques should be made payable.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873.

SUMMARY.

THE great accession of heat during the last
few days will not only hasten the harvest, but
tend to restrict the labours of our legislators.
But though the Parliamentary ship has been
somewhat lightened by the throwing overboard
of a number of measures, and all the estimates
have been passed, the prorogation is not ex-
pected to take place before the second week in
August. The alterations made in the Supreme
Court of Judicature Bill will help to prolong
the session, and the speeches of Mr. Disraeli in
the Commons, and of Lord Cairns in the Lords,
indicate that a section at least of the peers will
endeavour to retain the power of appeal to the
Upper House in Scotch and Irish decisions.
Last night Lord Salisbury and the Duke of
Richmond, as well as Lord Cairns, expressed
their indignation at the abrogation of the rights
of the Peers proposed in the Lower House, as a
flagrant breach of privilege, and they hinted that,
if not abandoned, it would imperil the Judica-
ture Bill. Does an exciting conflict between
the two Houses impend? or will their lord-
ships have the sense to waive an objection
which is more technical than real? The long-
threatened motion of Mr. Bouverie rela-
tive to the Irish Education Board is to come
on next Friday. But Ministers have extracted
the sting of a resolution which might have
been carried against them, by proposing to the
board the acceptance of a new rule providing
that no manager of a school shall lose his office,
or be prejudicially affected in that character, by
any ecclesiastical censure, provided the rules of
the board are observed and his educational
fitness is unimpaired. This is substantially
what Mr. Bouverie demands as a safeguard for
the future, and his motion will hardly be
pressed to a division.

Our French neighbours now have the Shah of
Persia all to themselves. On Saturday His Majesty
left England, apparently with much regret, em-
barking at Portsmouth for Cherbourg, and in
mid-Channel he witnessed a rare sight in the
rivalry of good-will between the escorting
French and British fleets. He made his en-
trance into Paris on Sunday in great state, and
is to be entertained with a succession of *fêtes*
both in the capital and at Versailles. But the
French have not gone off into enthusiasm for
the Persian sovereign, though they are ready to
enjoy whatever spectacles the Government may
arrange for them, and to gossip more freely than
ourselves relative to the personal habits and
idiosyncrasies of the Shah and his suite. The
National Assembly, which will soon be ad-
journing till October, has very little to do, and
has taken four days' holiday on the pretext of
the Shah's visit. That assembly has declined
M. Dufaure's proposal to take into considera-
tion M. Thiers's constitutional bills, and the
Chambers, and the people to boot, are quite con-
tent to allow Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de
Broglie to take their own course, and are indeed
ready enough to forget their late President and
eschew politics altogether.

The prospects of the harvest, at a time when
the revenue of the country shows symptoms of
a decline, and the Board of Trade returns indi-
cate a perceptible restriction of commercial
activity, are of peculiar importance. The recent
fine, settled weather has been most favourable
to the crops. The wheat plant has eared and
bloomed satisfactorily, and under present con-
ditions will be ready for the reaper in five or
six weeks—an important consideration, for a
late harvest would be a calamity. In an inter-
esting letter to the *Times* Mr. Kains-Jackson
forecasts the near future. He says that "a
full average bulk is not expected, owing to the
thinness of plants generally, and to the area
sown of autumn wheat having been less than
usual." But there is little probability of such
a deficiency as that of last year, and the quality
of the grain promises to be greatly superior.
Better, he remarks, a somewhat deficient crop
of fine quality than a larger yield but inferior
in quality—for there is always an abundant
supply of lower priced wheat to be had from

abroad. Other cereals, such as barley and oats,
are in a forward and healthy state; the hay har-
vest has been a moderate one; potatoes, turnips,
&c., are most promising; forage plants have
yielded well; and "pasturage is everywhere
abundant and stock thriving." We may still
need the average of ten million quarters of
foreign corn—we have imported twelve millions
for the year 1872-3—but Algeria, South Russia,
Hungary, and California will be able amply to
supply all our needs, and a somewhat lower
range of prices may reasonably be expected.

Though French society just now cares little
for politics, it takes great interest in personal
scandals, and the duel between M. Paul de
Cassagnac, an Imperialist bravo, and M. Ranc,
the deputy for Lyons, about to be tried for com-
plicity with the Commune, has created even
more sensation than the arrival of the Shah.
The quarrel arose out of the virulent attacks
of the Bonapartist on the Republican. It
is the fashion in France, contrary to our
English ideas of justice, that when anyone
is on trial before the Courts of Justice or
the Legislature, he is assailed on all sides.
This has been the fate of M. Ranc. The fire-
eating Bonapartist scribe and blood-letter
raged furiously at his antagonist, and on
Monday, as had been previously proclaimed
throughout Europe, they fought with swords
on Luxemburg territory. Both having been
wounded in the stupid fray, the requirements of
"honour" were declared to be satisfied. To
our insular notions, duelling has become a sheer
anachronism, and a purely ridiculous mode of
settling differences. Not so in "the capital of
civilisation," where the professional bravo is the
pet of what passes for good society.

When will war, an infinitely greater
monstrosity, become as effete as duelling?
Why should not public opinion change in the
one case as in the other? That such a revo-
lution is not quixotic may be inferred from the
reception given last night in the House of Com-
mons to Mr. Richard's motion in favour of
international arbitration. Though Mr. Glad-
stone opposed the resolution as premature, the
House decided by 98 to 88 votes in its favour.
The result elicited loud cheers. We congratu-
late the hon. member for Merthyr on his
auspicious beginning. His motion might have
been rejected, of course, had its tacit opponents
thought well to be present. But that does not
alter the fact that a hundred members, the
majority then present, have endorsed the pro-
posal for a "further improvement in inter-
national law and the establishment of a general
and permanent system of international arbi-
tration." The Government may not think fit
to carry out the last night's decision of the
House of Commons, but the moral effect of the
vote will be very great.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy has come to an
end by the formation of a Minghetti Cabinet,
whose policy, if differing at all from that of
Signor Lanza, will be slightly more moderate.
The retirement of Signor Sella, who has always
sternly insisted on trying to make both ends
meet, is a great loss to the country; and
another honest financier, Signor Cambray-
Digny, has declined to take that department on
account of the high military estimates. The
public burdens in Italy are most oppressive and
cannot well be increased, but as the King insists
upon an inordinately large army, there is a
yearly deficit which is never met, and the Par-
liament, while permitting the policy of the
Court to be carried out, will not impose more
taxes. The Finance Minister is expected to
make bricks without straw. The office goes a-
begging, and the new President of the Ministry
has been obliged to take it himself.

The political lassitude characteristic of the
season infects Spanish politics. Though the Irre-
concilable minority have withdrawn from the
Cortes, they have not ventured on acts of violence
out of doors, and the Government have made
Madrid secure against a *coup d'état*, and by their
vigorous measures have inspired the timid classes
with confidence. They are, moreover, proposing
to meet the claims of the national creditors by
selling the public domains. Even the Alhambra
is to come under the hammer—if the Cortes will
allow. As to the Carlist insurrection, it is im-
possible to make anything intelligible of the
telegraphic jumble printed in the papers.

Another Atlantic steamer has come to grief.
On Saturday afternoon last, a dense fog cover-
ing the sea, the City of Washington went ashore
about ten miles west of the scene of the
Atlantic disaster near Halifax, and in a short
time had fifteen feet water in her hold. In this
case, happily, the weather being calm, all the
passengers and crew and the baggage and
stores were saved. It is just possible this
costly steamship may yet be got off. How she
came to be so far out of the usual track has
yet to be explained.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE end of the most unfruitful session of the present Parliament draws nigh. The massacre of the innocents has begun. On Monday night, Mr. Gladstone announced that certain measures, the names of which some of our readers, possibly, will not remember to have heard, the purport of which they care not now to ascertain, and the reasons for abandoning which, however ingenious, will not be held of much public importance, would be ruthlessly sacrificed to the exigencies of time. The Trade Marks Registration Bill is to go first. The Prevention of Crime Bill will then be despatched. The Bank of England Notes Bill will follow it, and also the Building Societies Bill. The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill is marked out for destruction, and the Public Prosecutors Bill brings up the rear. This is the first batch of Government measures which it is proposed to proceed with no further. But this is not all. The Valuation Bill brought in by the President of the Local Government Board is evidently destined to extinction. The right hon. gentleman's Consolidated Rate Bill has been given up, and it is not improbable that he will be compelled by stress of circumstances to resign the Rating Bill to a like fate. What will become of bills in the hands of private members may readily be inferred from the statements made in regard to Government measures. The Judicature Bill will most likely be pushed through the House. The Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill has no chance of getting through until it is lightened of its objectionable clauses. This is a grand clearance, but it will have to be repeated a few days hence. "Time and tide wait for no man." Sessional activities are as little regarded when the prorogation comes within sight. The ship can only enter port by throwing overboard all its superfluous, and not a little of its really valuable, freight.

The public, we fancy, will not much regret the appearance of these signs of a proximate Parliamentary recess. That it had ceased to take interest in the proceedings of the Legislature had become the inevitable consequence of the Legislature having ceased to take interest in its own work. Since the resumption of office by the present Ministry there has been no spell of influence to operate upon the minds of members. The charm of work has no longer been felt—for work without an adequate object is grateful to no man. Whether next session will be frittered away, as this has been, by listless proceedings, will depend very mainly upon the spirit in which it shall be approached by Her Majesty's Ministers. Possibly, they may take heart of grace, and present a programme worthy of being realised. In that case, it little matters whether they succeed or fail. A general election will vindicate their courage. We devoutly trust, however, that they will not make an appeal to the country in reliance upon mere party distinctions. These, in the present state of political feeling, will beget no enthusiasm, and without something more tangible to fight for there will be no fight in which victory will be prized. Under any circumstances, a revival of confidence in the existing Government is problematical; but, assuredly, it will not be achieved if the next session of Parliament closely resembles the present.

We are not altogether surprised at, nor can we profess to be much disappointed with, the comparative barrenness of the Parliamentary period just drawing to a close. It is to be borne in mind that four years of extraordinary labour and fruitfulness had preceded it. In the nature of things, they were followed by exhaustion and reaction. Great political changes usually come in clusters, but the larger and weightier that they are, the greater the intervening space there usually is of languor and ineffectiveness. It is not even now clear to the keenest foresight how long it may be before the recurrence of another season of fruitful political effort. There is a winter time of legislation as well as of Nature. There are cycles of barrenness as well as of fertility. We cannot alter this law of political progress. It may be variable in its operations, but in substantial results it is sure to be felt. The duties appropriate to each alternative differ somewhat in their scope, but it would be unmanly, we think, to wait over the change as if it brought irretrievable calamity—much more so to abandon principles in a futile attempt to prevent it. Reformers are called upon to recognise one obligation only. In every event, in season and out of season, by such means and agencies as lie closest at hand—under inclement skies as well as in brightest sunshine—they are bound to give their first consideration to the principles which they have embraced.

On the whole, we are convinced they will do this, and having faithfully discharged their own duty, they may anticipate with unwavering faith a reflux of that tide of thought and feeling which in good time will bear all sound enterprises into the desired haven.

THE LIMITS OF PARTY ALLEGIANCE.

THE threatened disintegration of the Liberal party is only what we have always predicted as certain to result, sooner or later, from an obstinate perseverance on the part of the Government in the ecclesiastical leanings of its educational policy. They have proceeded on the assumption, so often to be found in Mr. Gladstone's speeches, that the immense majority of Englishmen are zealous devotees of the Establishment, and are anxious above all things that the young should be trained up in the doctrines and principles of the Church of England. And indeed, supposing the Establishment to be justifiable, this is precisely what we should look for. The fact that the practical embodiment of this assumption in an administrative policy seems not unlikely to break up party lines, to embarrass constituencies and to weaken very greatly a ministry, which on the whole has merited national gratitude and respect, is simply an argument *ad absurdum* on the theory of the Establishment. In times not very long gone by, when we have ventured to hint at such results as possible, we have been treated as ill-conditioned croakers. But now, one after another all Liberal, or quasi-Liberal papers are sounding a note of alarm; and the *Standard* welcomes with effusive affection the "left centre," or conservative-liberals, to their natural home among liberal-conservatives. As we intimated last week, we have no wish whatever to add fuel to a fire which already threatens danger to many interests held dear by all Liberals. But when we find highly respectable contemporaries lifting up holy hands in horror at the unreasonable perversity of the Birmingham League and its Nonconformist supporters, it is surely time to say a word on the limits of party allegiance.

"Measures, not men," used to be a favourite cry of the anti-Corn Law League. And though, like every other maxim, it may be pushed too far, yet the principle which it suggests is undoubtedly sound. We do not combine, and agitate, and vote, only for the purpose of gratifying the ambition of one man rather than another. We hold in common certain principles which we desire to see embodied in public policy; and when one man or set of men is recognised as specially representative of those principles, we do our best to put that man or set of men into power. Doubtless we are bound to allow some scope for the individuality of such men. It rests with them to determine the best practical means for embodying our common principles, and also the order in which the Liberal policy is to be developed. It would be in the highest degree unreasonable if any section of a great party were to sulk and refuse co-operation, only because its pet objects did not receive precedence in the general design of the administration. But on the other hand, if an advanced section of the party agrees for awhile to suppress its ultimate demands because it knows that they are the only consistent issue to the immediate measures on which all are resolved,—and if, after the first aims are secured, it is found that dread of the farther issue causes a perversion or even reversal of the principles lying at the basis of the common policy, then in that case such an advanced section may well reflect that, after all, measures are more important than men; and may legitimately seek, even at the expense of a temporary chaos in party relationships, a fresh political point of departure. At the same time such a sacrifice of party organisation ought never to be rashly made; and in particular we cannot think that it ought to be lightly risked when the productive power of a Liberal Ministry is unexhausted, and while there remain, still due, measures of progress which command the assent of all shades of Liberal opinion.

Putting aside abstract reflections, let us look at concrete facts. In 1869, Mr. Gladstone was returned as the "member for all England," not simply through any admiration for his vast intellectual or oratorical gifts, but because he represented those principles of justice to Ireland on which the whole Liberal party was resolved. At the time of that great struggle, Nonconformists did not care to press upon every candidate the question of religious equality in England; nor did another advanced section of the party care to embarrass the contest by insisting that any security given to tenants in Ireland should be extended to Great Britain. But both wings of the vanguard in the Liberal host knew perfectly well that the

only consistent issue to the policy adopted in Ireland would be its application—*mutatis mutandis*—to all other portions of the empire. The Government, however, has not only refused to acknowledge this, but has protested, with all the earnestness of sincere conviction, that religious equality is an eccentric policy adapted only to Irish peculiarities. They have assured us that Englishmen, on the whole, prefer inequality in religion, as in everything else; and not content with this, they embodied their conviction in deeds by setting up a new religious establishment under the control of school boards. Is it any wonder that Nonconformists are rather angry? We should have less confidence in them than we have, if they had not deeply felt the gross inconsistency of such a policy. At the same time, we should as soon think of being uneasy about the advent of daylight because the morning is rather cloudy, as of doubting the triumph of our principles because a ministry is somewhat obfuscated on the subject. We are quite prepared, if need be, to sacrifice any administration, however admirable, rather than allow those principles to retrograde. But we are so convinced that the attempt really to repress them would be on a par with an endeavour to keep the sun below the horizon to-morrow morning, that we can well afford to consider calmly what, on the whole, is best for our progressive national life. We, at any rate, have never deceived the Government with expectations of any support from us in the erection of their juvenile Church Establishment. To be frank, we could wish that all religious voluntaries could say the same thing. And if we reiterate that nothing but confusion and unchristian strife can result from Governmental or municipal meddling with religious instruction, we only re-echo our constant assertions. If the present administration has nothing more to offer us, the fatal sectarianism of its educational policy will be its speedy destruction. But, as we suggested last week, this is not a time for rash vows. We do well to let our invincible determination be known. But until the final proposals of the Ministry to the country are known, it would perhaps be advisable to preserve our liberty of action.

Such reflections, however, are by no means recommended to us by the unwise and impotent threats in which the *Spectator* has been recently indulging. To judge by the tone adopted, the supporters of religious equality might be only a factious little clique, able to turn out a Government, but nothing more; and fated to learn its insignificance by a return of the same Government with an unaltered policy to greater power. Anyone practically acquainted with the working organisation of the Liberal party in the constituencies, can only smile at talk like this. The most zealous workers in every town are in a very large number of instances Nonconformists. The working classes who have hitherto availed themselves but little of the newly-acquired franchise are, we believe, not the most regular church-goers. And if any excitement should rouse them from their comparative apathy, does anyone imagine that their votes would be given in favour of maintaining Episcopal peers and the Church Catechism? No; the cold shade of opposition would probably drive the dispossessed ministry to discover the worth of convictions which at present smoulder as a suppressed fire.

LAST NIGHT'S ARBITRATION DEBATE.

No one at this season of the year can expect a full House, and that member who has a motion on the paper should esteem himself fortunate, if, at an evening sitting, commencing at nine o'clock, he can get a House at all. There was, however, no danger of a count-out last night. The high personal esteem in which the member for Merthyr is held, as well as the interest taken by a section of the House in the question of which he is the representative, were sufficient to secure a fair attendance of members. But when nine o'clock struck there were not more than some two- or three-and-twenty present. The Opposition benches were virtually empty; one member only sat on the front Ministerial bench, and the rest were congregated in Mr. Richard's immediate neighbourhood. One by one other members belonging to the "Extreme Left" made their appearance, and when, at some six minutes after nine, Mr. Richard rose, there was a prospect of a good House. If members had taken the same interest in the question as the "strangers," not a bench would have been unoccupied, for all the seats in the Speaker's and Strangers' galleries were full.

Mr. Richard rose from the corner of the third seat below the gangway. He spoke, at first, in an unusually low tone of voice, but soon

gained his customary pitch, as, in calm and measured language, he proceeded to unfold the "high argument" of his speech. Since the time, in July, 1869, when Mr. Richard made his first speech in the House, on bringing forward his resolution with regard to the Welsh elections, the hon. member has always commanded the fixed attention of the House. That speech, which was listened to with unusual curiosity as coming from the member who was esteemed to be the representative of Wales, was a model of a first speech—full of matter, yet not long; adorned, yet not overlaid, with the graces of rhetoric; arranged with oratorical art, and delivered with perfect self-possession. If Mr. Richard had been a member of the House of Commons for as many years as the oldest member, he could not have caught more happily than he then did the style which suits the House. So it has been in every speech which he has since made, and so it was yesterday. Yet those who have often heard the hon. member, and who also heard him last night, must have been struck with a difference. There was that measured deliberation of speech which indicated a feeling of extreme moral responsibility, and even when the speaker rose, as he thrice did, to that rhythmic eloquence, when the words fall on the ear like the tread of a multitude, or the motion of music, he was exercising an obvious and powerful self-restraint.

We think that we shall express the feelings of opponents as well as of friends, when we say that Mr. Richard delivered last night what is termed a great speech—a speech worthy of his subject and of his audience. He began with a reference to Mr. Cobden's motion of twenty-four years ago, and then proceeded to refer to the large degree of external support which he had received—from the continent and the United States; from nearly all the religious bodies of this country, and especially from the working men. He next, and very happily, dealt with the charge that the party to which he belonged was the "Peace-at-any-price party." If we remember rightly, that charge was levelled with greatest effect during the controversy on the Russian war, and it was appropriate that just as Mr. Richard should have commenced dealing with it, Mr. Bright should walk into the House and take his seat immediately below the speaker. The hon. member then dealt with the state to which the rivalry in armaments has reduced the nations of Europe, illustrating his argument by some leading comprehensive facts, and capping it with a few sentences of great oratorical power. "Every Power," said the speaker, "is spending the greater portion of its income in warlike preparations. Their subjects ask for bread and they give them bullets; they ask for useful education and they give them military drill; they ask for comfortable homes and dwellings and they offer them barracks. Science has, in fact, sold herself to the devil in devoting her ingenuity in devising inventions, which are, in their turn, surpassed by others still more powerful and destructive." This section of his argument Mr. Richard concluded by pointing out how the combined statesmanship of Europe did nothing but play the senseless game of "beggar my neighbour." In the next section, the precedents and authorities in favour of arbitration were quoted, and during his treatment of this, Mr. Richard took occasion to pay a high compliment to Earl Granville, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Colfax, for their conduct during the German negotiations, and also to the *Times* for the judicial spirit in which it had written. The last part of his argument was devoted to showing the reasonableness and practicability of a court of arbitration and of international law such as he proposed. This finished, the hon. member concluded his speech with one of the most effective perorations that has probably ever been heard in the House of Commons. Here, he expressed his conviction that, if England would take the first step in organising the peace of Europe, she would find a response of which, at present, there was no conception. "I am ambitious," he exclaimed, "that the honour of this great mission should belong to my own country." Having vindicated the interest of the peace party in the honour and glory of England, he concluded by expressing the nature of her true glory and honour. The speaker sat down at a quarter past ten amidst ringing cheers, having spoken about an hour and ten minutes.

Mr. Gladstone immediately rose, as he did after Mr. Miall's motion, but in a very different spirit. He looked tired, and spoke all through as though he could not throw off the tired feeling, yet he spoke for some three-quarters of an hour, every few minutes, however, after a time, seeming as though he was just about to finish, and then resuming the argument. His was a peculiar speech, indicating, and often expressing, his thorough sympathy

with the object sought to be obtained, yet withholding support to the proposed means of obtaining it. The gist of the speech was that it was better for the Government to deal with the arbitration in question in detail, acknowledging its duty as an English statesman has seldom done before to "do unto others as we would be done by, and to expect no more than we are prepared to give." He also referred to Mr. Cobden's motion, and reminded the previous speaker that Lord Palmerston had advised Mr. Cobden not to go to a division but to accept a negative on a motion in favour of the previous question, and he doubted whether Mr. Cobden had exercised a wise discretion in not doing this. He emphatically declared that he had but one motive in declining to request the House to adopt Mr. Richard's motion, namely, that its adoption would tend to put in jeopardy the progress of the cause which he had at heart. He expressed his sense of the great value of the motion and his conviction that there was reserved for this country a "great and honourable" destiny in connection with the subject, but that they must proceed "step by step," taking care to give practical effect to their principles by acting with "moderation, goodwill and justice." It may not be given," he said, "to those who are engaged in this discussion; it may not be given to those who then sat within the walls of the House, to witness the ultimate fruit of such a course. Great and desirable results in the mixed and chequered world in which we live are only to be achieved by the patient and persevering use of rational means. There is not much which excites or appeals to the imagination in preaching lessons of this kind. Still, they are lessons of practical wisdom, and if happily we adhere to them, sooner or later we shall not lose our reward, nor fail to see other nations walking in the same path." Mr. Gladstone's speech was the speech of a great Peace Minister, and, taking it altogether, none could have listened to it with profounder gratitude than the members of the peace party in the House and in the galleries.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke next. He intended to do service, but his speech was a mistake. Yet he was listened to with great patience for a quarter of an hour, during which time Mr. Richard was in conversation with Mr. Bright and other friends. Sir Wilfrid having sat down, Mr. Richard rose, and briefly stated that he felt it to be his duty to take the sense of the House. Lord Enfield thereupon moved the previous question. A ringing cheer greeted Mr. Richard when he appeared at the bar with the paper, and the hon. member certainly never spoke in so good a voice all the evening as when he announced that the numbers were—Ayes, 88; noes, 98; the Government thus being defeated by 10 votes. Mr. Richard's motion was then agreed to without a division. How this vote came about remains to be seen, but it is quite evident that Mr. Richard exercised a very "wise discretion" indeed in challenging a division. As the Tory benches were nearly empty all the evening, the division was clearly between the regular Government supporters and the Radicals—aided by just a few Tories. Its moral effect upon the Government as such will be bad, but that is nothing compared with the moral effort throughout Europe of such a motion being carried. The House has decided "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to instruct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers with a view to further improvement in international law and the establishment of a general and permanent system of international arbitration."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

It may, or may not, have been good policy on the part of Mr. Read to obtain the discharge of the order for the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill on Wednesday last, but we cannot admit that the reason given for such a course, namely, the absence of Mr. Howard on account of indisposition, was in itself a sufficient one. Even if by the loss of Mr. Howard's support the chance of the bill obtaining a second reading were to some extent diminished, its discussion would have brought it more prominently than ever before the country, and, as Mr. Hoskyns observed, would have shown who are the true friends of the farmers in the House. Few bills of greater public importance have been brought forward this session, and the absence of one of its introducers can scarcely be taken as more than an excuse for withdrawing it. Mr. Read was quite competent to bring it forward, and the discussion of his proposal for the discharge of the order proved that he would have received warm support.

It would have been worth something to have obtained a public expression of the policy of the Government with respect to the bill, and this, Mr. Bruce intimated, would have been readily given. After all the discussion upon it that has taken place in the chambers of agriculture, in the farmers' clubs, and in the agricultural press, those who have felt a strong interest in the bill can scarcely fail to think that the discussion of it in the House of Commons has been somewhat lightly suppressed. They will have some excuse for complaining that it has been brought before the country with a flourish of trumpets, and after all has been suddenly withdrawn from a House that was eager to discuss it, simply because the member for Bedford was not well enough to be in his place. There is certainly no denying that the bill came into the Parliamentary arena like a lion, and has gone out like a lamb.

But, after all, Mr. Read may have good reasons for the course which he has chosen to take. For instance, it may have been within his knowledge that the Landlord and Tenant Bill, in the event of its obtaining a second reading, would have been passed on to a select committee. Now a select committee on a bill of which the main principle is the security of tenants' capital, would be a monstrous waste of time and money. The valuable mass of evidence given before Mr. Pusey's tenant-right committee in 1848 has never yet been utilised, and the Landlord and Tenant Bill does not in any material respects go beyond what was recommended by the large majority of the witnesses examined before that committee. Since 1848 the reasons for giving security to the capital of the farmer, in the shape of compensation for unexhausted improvements, have year after year become stronger as agricultural improvement has advanced. At the present time it is simply monstrous that the cultivators of our broad acres should only be allowed to improve the soil at the risk of having their investments confiscated according to law. But Mr. Read may have had another reason for not pressing forward with the bill this session. He may be convinced that Parliamentary opinion, and perhaps public opinion, is not ripe for the reception of an effectual measure of land tenancy reform. He has probably good reason to know that the House would not at present have consented to the 12th clause, without which almost any landlord would be able entirely to evade the provisions of the bill. Both he and Mr. Howard have more than once declared that a bill which could be made inoperative by means of contracts would not be worth the trouble of passing. In this respect we might surely take a lesson from the operation of the Irish Land Act. The facility with which landlords are able to evade the provisions of that Act is now a source of great dissatisfaction in Ireland, and there is no doubt that further legislation will be necessary in order to check the consolidation of farms that is now going on in Ireland, solely from the desire of landowners there to evade the Land Act. But the removal of the 12th Clause of the Landlord and Tenant Bill would give to English landlords a far easier and simpler means of contracting out of the act than the Irish landlords enjoy. They are perfectly aware of this, and hence there is something suspicious in their somewhat profuse protestations of friendship for the bill, minus the 12th Clause, which alone renders it a compulsory measure. The Conservatives especially, now that the elections are not far distant, are anxious to practise their *rôle* of the "farmers' friends," and they, no doubt, hope to make political capital out of their professed readiness to accept the bill with its sting extracted.

Upon the whole, then, it is possible that Mr. Read was perfectly justified in withdrawing the important bill which he helped to introduce. Perhaps time and common sense may have the effect of removing some prejudices that now stand in the way of effectual land tenancy reform. But there is a still greater hope that the people at large will come to realise how deeply interested they are in a measure which, more than any that has been introduced since the repeal of the Corn Laws, would conduce to the development of the resources of the soil of this country, and to the consequent cheapening of our food. Then the mistaken opposition of a handful of landowners, and of the section of the farmers who foolishly side with them, would simply be "cantered over," as were similar obstructions when the Corn Laws were repealed.

A Detroit negress allowed a gentleman of that city to name her baby the other day, in consideration of a two-dollar bill, and the poor little thing was christened William Henry Washington Colfax Grant Scipio Brutus Halifax Weed Joshua Lone Jack Madison Buffalo Bill Saunders.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

House of Commons, Tuesday.

Mr. Newdegate's well-known Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill was the victim of an attempt at a count-out made under very peculiar circumstances. He had just begun to move the second reading in his usual sombre style, when the whole of the Irish members ostentatiously moved into the lobby, and one of them suggested to the Speaker that the House should be counted. This was accordingly done, and forty members were found not to be present. It has been stated as a reason why the House did not immediately adjourn, that a count-out cannot cause an adjournment before four o'clock on Wednesday, but the fact is that an adjournment in consequence of a count-out can never be made before four o'clock. This rule is very ancient, and the reason thereof I do not know. However, although the Speaker cannot be released before four o'clock if he is compelled to take notice that a quorum of members is not before him, the House cannot proceed with any business, and he therefore sat still, members sitting still too with their hands before them in rather an absurd position, and Mr. Newdegate being reduced to silence. Surprised that amongst his own party a sufficient number could not be found to enable him to proceed, he went into the lobby and discerned that Colonel Taylor was actually engaged in persuading his friends not to go in; Colonel Taylor, of all men the Whip of the Tory party! Some explanations, as may be imagined, took place immediately; Mr. Newdegate with justice declaring that it was "too bad" for the Tories to serve him in this way, as he invariably voted with them. Colonel Taylor was persuaded that the course he was taking was not very politic, and reversed his orders, so that a House was secured, and Mr. Newdegate went on with his speech. Nevertheless, I should hardly imagine that the events of Wednesday will increase Mr. Newdegate's affection for the Conservatives, of whom he has always been so fond of declaring his independence. With regard to count-outs generally, I may observe, by the way, that on looking into the law of the subject *apropos* of Wednesday, I found that a member may unwillingly count himself out, and in fact a Parliamentary suicide of this kind has been committed. Some years ago a member who was speaking, was annoyed at the thinness of the House, and began to joke about it rather too pointedly. This was held by the Speaker of the day to be a sufficient "notice" calling his attention to the state of the House. The orator was therefore interrupted, greatly to his surprise, by the Speaker's rising with a monition of "Order, order," and beginning to count. Forty members were not before him, and the House immediately adjourned, to the immense amazement and chagrin of the unfortunate gentleman whom ill-timed levity was the cause of the disaster.

When the House was about to proceed with the discussion of the Judicature Bill on Thursday, members being prepared for nothing more than the customary desultory conversation upon details, we were all surprised by the sudden rising of Mr. Disraeli, who in a moment showed that he meant something important, and that he was going to make a set speech. For some time he was rather embarrassed, but presently he developed an argument of remarkable power against the alteration of the bill, which had been made at Mr. Bouverie's suggestion, that the final court of appeal for England should also be the final court of appeal for Scotland and Ireland. It is a long time since Mr. Disraeli has done anything in the House so creditable as this speech. It was not in the least degree declamatory or unfair, but stuffed full of good solid reasoning from beginning to end, and arranged with the skill of a master. For my own part, I was inclined greatly to agree with him. He pointed out that if the intermediate courts of appeal in Ireland and Scotland were not abolished, the Irish and Scotch judges sitting in our courts would have scarcely anything to do, and would have to judge English cases in order to occupy their time. But these Irish and Scotch judges would not be selected because of any ability which they might possess above English candidates for a seat in the Supreme Court, and consequently English cases would possibly be judged finally by judges inferior to those who judged primarily. On the other hand, if it was not intended to abolish the intermediate Scotch and Irish courts, the number of appeals to the English court would be enormously increased, and he protested against dragging suitors up to London from the remotest corners of the kingdom at an extraordinary expense. This last

was a fascinating argument, and told upon the House, more particularly upon the most intelligent portion of it. He was careful to say that with the main principles of the bill he agreed, and agreeing with them he ventured to give the Government some advice. He knew it would be regarded with suspicion, but it was nevertheless advice as honest as any ever given in Parliament. He counselled the Government to withdraw the bill; they could withdraw it with the utmost honour; and it could be introduced next session when its details had been more fully considered. Mr. Disraeli said this with such a peculiar air of sincerity that for the moment I was staggered, and indeed half offended with Mr. Gladstone, when with some harshness he pooh-poohed his enemy's pretensions to friendship, and scoffed at the Greek bearing gifts. Does Mr. Disraeli really mean this? thought I to myself afterwards. Does he *really*? Never did man seem more honest, but then I have seen Fechter in Iago, and know how honest a man can seem. The appearances were all in his favour, manner, tone, and everything, and if not honest Mr. Disraeli's acting was as consummate a performance as ever was seen in a theatre. But unfortunately suspicion could not be stilled. If the Judicature Bill were not to pass it might be said that the Government had done absolutely nothing this session, and the triumph of the Tories would be complete. Moreover, this bill with its interminable debates would block the way next session, and totally prevent the passage of the bill which, as a prelude to the general election, is to unite the Liberal party. Supposing that Mr. Disraeli meant the word honest to be used in a Parliamentary sense, that is to say, suppose he meant by it, supremely dishonest, the question arises how far a man can talk in this way, and yet not be guilty of something very much like a crime. Lawyers, we know, are permitted to say what nobody expects them to believe. Mr. Hawkins and Dr. Kenealy, we are all sure, are of one mind about the Claimant, but this license to misrepresent has hitherto been wholesomely limited to lawyers. There is, however, a tendency to extend it to the House of Commons; and it is not thought to be wrong that a man should set himself to say not what he privately believes, but what it is due to the party that he should say. Especially is this true of the leaders on both sides, and more particularly perhaps of Mr. Disraeli. Nobody has ever seen him without his wig and gown. He is always counsel for the Tories, and whether he is a Tory himself nobody can tell. Perhaps when he is dead we shall be enlightened, and his biographers may come upon a volume of private meditations upon the squires, their politics, and their religion which will astonish the world. However this may be, I for one utterly abhor turning the House into an assemblage of special pleaders, and if members are to become arguers of cases, neglecting their own convictions, the sooner the House is shut up the better.

With regard to the intention of Mr. Disraeli's speech, there can be no question that it signifies the opinion of the House of Lords, and that the Lords will reject that portion of the bill which Mr. Disraeli more particularly opposed.

It may be taken for granted that the Education Act Amendment Bill is doomed. Nobody who was in the House yesterday can have any doubt upon the point. It is true that it was not in the list of the alain; but Mr. Forster was represented by Mr. Gladstone to be "considering" the question of its withdrawal, and the House cried out so vigorously against it that it is clear it will never pass. Much attention was excited by Lord Sandon's question about Ritualism. His lordship, who sat just below Mr. Newdegate in a very prominent position, put his interrogation to Mr. Gladstone with most remarkable firmness and decision. The tone and manner were that of a very determined and dangerous enemy. He looked, in fact, a real representative of the genuine Orange hatred of Popery and of the truest blue of Protestantism. Mr. Gladstone made rather a shuffling reply, for which Lord Sandon was evidently prepared, for he had ready written the notice which he was induced to give "in consequence of the unsatisfactory answer which he had just received." Those persons who, notwithstanding the solemnity of the situation, were not above a joke, could not but be tickled at the effect produced upon Lord Sandon and upon Mr. Newdegate by Mr. Whalley's appearance as their advocate. Of course the tragedy instantly became the broadest farce. Lord Sandon turned on one side as if he were sick, and Mr. Newdegate would, I believe, have used some violence to the member for Peterborough, had not his morals and the rules of the House restrained him.

Literature.

THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY.*

The general character of this commentary, the second and third volumes of which are now before us, was indicated in our notice of the first volume which appeared about two years ago. It seemed to the late Speaker of the House of Commons exceedingly desirable that while so much was written on the Holy Scriptures by critics hostile to their pretensions to be the record of a Divine revelation, that scholars of the Anglican Church should put before laymen the results of the latest scholarship. This commentary is intended for laymen, and not primarily for students and theologians. There is no lack of scholarships in the volumes, as students will not fail to perceive; but the various questions of criticism are not treated in the thorough manner which books intended for them would demand. The general tone of the book is conservative; throughout there is a manifest intention to maintain the credibility of the Biblical narrative, and to vindicate the authenticity of the different books. While this is so, however, the candour of the writers is evident. Though these volumes are not all that we could desire a commentary to be, we have no hesitation in welcoming them as a valuable addition to popular Biblical criticism. Their general effect will be re-assuring to intelligent readers, who will perceive that notwithstanding the destructive tone of much modern Biblical scholarship, there is still abundant reason why scholarly and candid students should retain their ancient faith that we have in the Bible a true history of a nation chosen by God to be the depositary of His revelation—the narrative of a broadening manifestation of His character and will.

The historical books from Joshua to the Chronicles are treated in these volumes; and two questions are treated especially in the introductions to the several books. The commonly received notion of the different historical books of the Old Testament is that each had as its author a man to whom a special Divine revelation was given of the events he records. The aim of destructive critics has been to make it appear that these books are of a very composite character, being indeed little other than a collection of old traditions, thrown together with but small editorial skill, at dates long subsequent to the events which they record. The aim of the writers here is to show that each of the books bears the mark of unity of purpose and care in the combination of the materials; that while many sources may have been drawn upon, these sources are for the most part history or poetry nearly contemporaneous with the events; and hence that the books themselves may be accepted as authentic and historical. The following extract from Lord Arthur Hervey's "Introduction to the Book of Judges" will give our readers some idea of their general scope:—

"The main narrative . . . contains, not consecutive annals of Israel as a united people, but a series of brilliant, striking pictures, now of one portion of the tribes, now of another. Of some epochs minute details are given; other periods of eight or ten years, nay, even of twenty, forty, or eighty years, are disposed of in four or five words. Obviously in those histories in which we find such graphic touches, and such accurate details we have preserved to us narratives contemporary with the events narrated—the narratives, probably, of eye-witnesses and actors in the events themselves. The histories of Ehud, of Barak and Deborah, of Gideon, of Jephthah and of Samson, are the product, doubtless, of times when the invasions of Moab, of Jabin, of Midian, of Ammon, and of the Philistines were living realities in the minds of those who penned those histories. Ehud's dagger and left hand, Eglon's fatness, his summer chamber, and the parlour key, Jabin's iron chariots, and Joel's bottle of milk, Sisera's heavy slumber, and Deborah's glorious ode, the desolation of the Midianites, the secret threshing of Gideon, the altar of Baal at Ophrah, the common talk of the Abi-Ezrites, the stratagem of Gideon and his victories, the seditious and divisions of the mixed population of Shechem, the fable of Jotham, the reign of Abimelech, the speeches of Jephthah, the sacrifice of his daughter, are all incidents, the freshness of which grows in the pages of the several narratives. The compiler of the Book of Judges seems to have inserted bodily in his history the ancient narratives which were extant in his day. And a marvellous record they are, of a remote and most turbulent age! a treasury of deeds and characters, such as we find nowhere else; a record of sacred heroism, springing up with a supernatural growth from a soil otherwise most sadly fertile in crime and atrocity; a memorial of works of faith and labours of love shining out with a heavenly splendour from amidst the darkness of a cruel, ignorant and depraved community."

The other point to which we have alluded is the bias of the Biblical writers. The books of the Chronicles especially have been severely

* The Holy Bible according to the Authorised Version (A.D. 1611). With an Explanatory and Critical Commentary and a revision of the Translations, by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church. Edited by F. C. Cook, M.A., Canon of Exeter. Vols. II and III. (London: John Murray.)

criticised on this account. They are represented by some as written in the interests of the priesthood, and as being so markedly in the interests of a party as to be wholly unworthy of credit. Canon Rawlinson, whose valuable scholarship is devoted to the illustration of the Books of the Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, sets the question before us in another way—

"The author writes with an immediate practical object, that of meeting the peculiar difficulties of his own day. The people have lately returned from the captivity, and have rebuilt the temple, but they have not yet gathered up the threads of the old national life, broken by the captivity. They require to be reminded, in the first place, of their entire history, of the whole past course of mundane events, and of the position which they themselves hold among the nations of the earth. This is done, curiously and dryly, but sufficiently, by means of genealogies, which have always possessed a peculiar attraction for Orientals. They have then to be more especially reminded of their own past as an organised nation—a settled people with a religion which has a fixed home in the centre of the nation's life. It is the strong conviction of the writer of Chronicles that the whole future prosperity of his countrymen is bound up with the preservation of the Temple service, with the proper maintenance of the priests and Levites, the regular establishment of the 'courses,' and the rightful distribution of the several ministrations of the Temple among the Levitical families. He therefore draws the attention of his countrymen to the past history of the Temple, beginning with David, who designed it, collected materials for it, and made arrangements for its ceremonial, going on to Solomon, and describing at length all he did for the religion in the actual construction of the Temple and the establishment of its services; and then following out the history of the kingdom of Judah, whereto the Temple belonged, to the neglect of that of Israel, and seeking to show throughout how the great and good kings, without exception, devoted themselves to the preservation or restoration of the Temple building, the maintenance in purity of its services, and the abolition of the idolatrous cults which set themselves up as rivals to the Temple worship, while the bad kings acted in the contrary way."

It is this didactic purpose of the Book of the Chronicles, and not any intention to pervert the history to the purposes of the priesthood, which, according to Canon Rawlinson, guided the editor in his selection of materials.

These two extracts are given as specimens of the candid, while conservative, tone of the whole commentary. Of course, it is from internal sources that the materials for judgment are derived; the contemporary history of surrounding nations not affording material for checking the narrative. It is much to be desired that the original text of the Old Testament were in a better state; we are looking to Dr. Ginsburg to fulfil his purpose of labouring at this. The text of the Greek Testament is probably, through the efforts of many scholars, purer than that of any other ancient writing whatever; and it contrasts principally with the defective condition of the text of the Old Testament.

We cannot, of course, enter into detailed criticism of a book like this. We should have liked a somewhat fuller commentary; like the "genealogies" to which Canon Rawlinson alludes, it is often "curt" and "dry." There is one advantage sometimes in handing over the department of "Introduction" to one writer; and that of "Commentary" to another. Among the topics of interest treated by Mr. Espin is that of the slaughter of the Canaanites; and he points out, with great propriety, that "obedience to God's command in this 'matter would not make the Israelites brutal and bloodthirsty.'" It was not when the soldiery were maddened by resistance that they were bidden to slay, nor were they allowed to keep large spoil of slaves or cattle. As nearly as possible, theirs was a judicial slaying. Mr. Espin is not equally happy in removing the objection that might be taken to these narratives as influencing the religion of the Israelites, and forming their conceptions of God.

Of course the miraculous element in the whole history is affirmed by these writers; and persons who refuse to weigh any evidence in favour of the credibility of narratives containing accounts of miracles will find little in these volumes to their taste. Historical proof is, however, impossible if any such preliminary course is to be adopted in silencing all evidence and outweighing every other consideration. We shall look with interest for the completion of this work. May we suggest to the editor that the delay in the production of the volumes is extraordinary? It is nine years since the Speaker suggested that the work should be undertaken; and two years since the issue of the first instalment. Are we to wait fourteen years for the completion of the work?

THE MAGAZINES.

Contemporary Review. Even Homer nods at times, and Mr. Herbert Spencer's paper this month on the study of sociology is, to say the least, not so forcible or so suggestive as some of its predecessors. Still, it is no doubt necessary to the series. The discipline de-

manded, however, for the sociologist is so searching and extensive, that we fear it would only be possible amongst a race of Methuselahs. There is a very interesting paper by Professor Ramsay on "Old Contingents," the main thesis of which is to the effect that all our red strata (sandstones) were deposited in fresh water. Mr. Arthur Arnold, treating of the railways and the State, feels no doubt whatever that the latter will acquire the former. Some of his statistics cannot be pleasant to railway shareholders. Miss Edith Simcox traces the influence of J. S. Mill's writings not only in the Universities, but in moulding popular opinion.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with a very remarkable paper by General Cluseret, on the "Military Side of 'the Commune.'" The picture of distracted counsels and infantile absence of common sense which he draws, is very pitiable, but far more is the description, which we fear is but too true, of the brutal cruelties inflicted by the Versailles Government or its supporters. Mr. Henry Compton brings some charges against the Government on the score of class legislation. Mr. J. Coter Morison contributes an article on the "Abortiveness of 'French Revolutions,'" which might with interest be compared with an article in the *British Quarterly* on the failure of the French Reformation. Mr. J. Coryton makes some curious statements about certain "sun pictures," found amongst the accumulated rubbish of last century on the premises of Doulton and Watt, in Birmingham.

The *Theological Review*, with an article on the Chaldean account of the Deluge, and with a review of Mr. M. Arnold's "Literature and Dogma," in addition to other interesting matter, maintains its deservedly high character.

The *Cornhill* is certainly one of the most interesting magazines of the month. First we have the opening chapters of "Young Brown," a new tale which commences with great spirit and promise. The description of one of our great English mandarins of the "good old times" before the Reform Bill was passed, when illustrious dukes could do as they pleased with their own, and, though too magnificent to take office, assumed the right to dictate to those who did is capital. Master of eleven members of Parliament, the Duke of Courthope and Revel had once condescended to sit in a Courtier Cabinet; but this was only for a time, and for the most part he contented himself with enforcing on the Minister of the day proper subservency to aristocratic interests. The sketch of those halcyon days of Torism is well done:—

Neither the duke, nor any of his political connections, were unkind men. They kept great state in their country houses. They went abroad with trains of carriages, and set the populace agape with awe. They exacted an awe-stricken respect from every one who approached them, in an easy unaffected way, just as they expected that even a beef-steak, which was their favourite dish, should be served to them on gold plate, by a footman in livery. Those who paid them in full, and without haggling, all the deference they claimed as their birthright, had substantial reasons to be thankful for what they got in return. There was nothing out of the reach of the Wyldwyl influence. Places and pensions, bishoprics, commands in the army and navy, the enormously paid sinecures of the law, and the best berths in the Civil Service, which was then called the Service of the Crown, were among the least of the good things which depended on their favour; and they could demolish troublesome people as easily as they could crack nuts. Every one who had dealings with them knew as a fact beyond dispute, and concerning which even dispute was in a manner inexpedient, that they could make their displeasure felt when crossed too boldly. The stocks and the pillory were still in existence. A man might be whipped at the cart's tail by a resolute judge; and even justices of the peace could do strange things. Appeals might be made to the higher courts of law by stubborn people, but they were always costly and seldom successful; for witnesses were to be publicly seen walking about in the neighbourhood of the Old Bailey, with straws in their shoes, as a sign that they were to be hired, and a democrat who persistently made himself disagreeable and refused to mend his manners, might come to be hanged. The nobility were affable and condescending when amused, or indifferent; but not a few of them had shown at odd times how sternly, and by what unscrupulous methods, they could avenge an affront without appearing openly in the matter. The sentiments of fear or gratitude they inspired, the universal servility with which they were treated by inferiors, did not depend on a slavish adherence to ancient custom: they were feelings based upon solid realities, and all sensible persons were aware that an abject subservience to the whims or interests of the hereditary masters of the country was the shortest way to wealth and honours. A nobleman could help or harm whomsoever he pleased, and if he meant to be mischievous, there was no escape from him at home or abroad. A private note sent out in a king's messenger's bag received as much attention from Prince Metternich and Prince Polignac or from Count Nesselrode, the Duke of Courtoisano and the Italian courts, as a letter marked "confidential," despatched by mounted express to Lord Granville or Lord Liverpool. Somehow or other, by hook or by crook, disaffected people, however cautious, got into difficulties and never got out of them. Noblemen were simply of opinion that the world, and all that in it is, was made for them, and nothing occurred for many years to shake their faith in that belief.

The Brontës are the subjects of a sketch which is done cleverly enough, but which is too indiscriminating and eulogistic to have any critical value. The closing part of "Some Literary Ramblings about Bath" affords fresh evidence of the interest that attaches to the old city. We have here some pleasant reminiscences of literary ladies—Mrs. Pozzi, Madame d'Arblay (Miss

Burney), and Miss Austen—who were connected with it, of Dr. Cheyne, who was one of its physicians, of Walter Savage Landor, who had a strong affection for it, and of William Beckford, one of its great celebrities. Of the biography of the last we have a somewhat amusing sketch:—

The "Memoirs of William Beckford of Fonthill," published anonymously in 1859, by Mr. Skeet, has the distinction of being one of the worst books ever written. It would be very dull but for the slipshod style, which is sometimes extremely amusing. Take this for an example—"He (Alderman Beckford) laid it down as a maxim that no one should be suffered to sign his own confession of a crime when brought before himself." Again, "On a friend telling him (William Beckford the younger) that he knew his age from two letters to Lord Chatham, in one of which he said—'William was made a Christian of last night.' 'Well! and no doubt you think a very pretty sort of Christian I was manufactured into.'" Such a jumble of *he's* was never, perhaps, known before—the remarkable fact being that "he" who wrote the letter to Lord Chatham is not once mentioned. The *he* was William Beckford the elder, who did not write that his son was "made a Christian of," but "that his son was made a Christian." One more example. It appears that Beckford the younger, with an amount of filial reverence and good taste not to be too highly appreciated, told some one, in the course of conversation, that his father had "scores of natural children." On which the biographer observes, "Not scores exactly—he recognised and provided for them all, as well as for a daughter, Barbara, Mrs. Wale. His sons were Richard, Charles, John, Rose, Thomas, and Nathaniel." This makes out a list of seven—certainly "not scores exactly." But the most noticeable point of all is that the biographer seems distinctly to repudiate the idea of a daughter being a *child* at all. The account of "Rocket and Mortar Apparatus for 'Saving Life from Shipwreck, and Volunteer Life 'Brigades,'" is extremely interesting, and so, in a very different line, is the "Story of the Civil Service Supply 'Association.'" The oldest co-operative society in London, originating in an agreement between a few Post-office clerks to join in purchasing a chest of tea, now employs about 400 people, and pays upwards of 48,000*l.* a-year in salaries and wages. It rents stores in Long Acre for 600*l.* a-year, but is about to purchase the new building in Queen Victoria-street for 15,000*l.*, besides paying a ground rental of 1,400*l.* Nearly 2,500,000*l.* have passed through the committee's hands since it began, but there has not been even a suspicion of dishonesty. This fact speaks volumes as to the secret of its success.

Fraser, though it contains some able papers, would really be the better for some relief to its too solid articles. Professor Max Muller's lectures on Darwin's philosophy of language are thoughtful and suggestive, extremely acute and learned, and will be highly prized by all students of the subject. Miss Florence Nightingale gives another "sub-note of interrogation," on "What will be our religion in 1999?" but it is too spasmodic and vague to be satisfactory, though there are many striking thoughts in it to which certain classes among us should give heed. A "Wykehamist" gives us another of his Conservative papers on the "Peasant-try of the South of England," which would certainly make us rather hopeless about our social life in 1999, or any other distant period, if we were to accept such views. Mr. F. W. Newman's criticisms of Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma" is very severe, but not more severe than just. After dealing with his theological positions, Mr. Newman refers to his attack upon Mr. Miall, and after quoting some phrases on which Mr. Arnold bases his criticism, adds—

"Our author proceeds to attack the last words as utterly unchristian invective. One might think he interpreted 'the loathsome things' to mean bishops or deans; whereas evidently Mr. Miall means trafficking in spiritual things, bartering of sacred office to irreligious men, and more of that kind, such as Jesus might have scourged out with a whip of small cords. Mr. Miall is too sensible a man to use the very same arguments to a House of Commons as to his sympathising co-religionists; but this involves no simulation or dissimulation. We are not maintaining here Mr. Miall's own thesis: it is far too large a one for the tail of an article. But three things we must say: First, that it is unjust and absurd to reproach modern Dissenters as if they had invented a new absurdity, that 'the Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants': the doctrine is full three centuries old, and is the keynote of Chillingworth's celebrated defence of Protestantism. Secondly, that if Arnold is right in saying that we ought to aim (p. 11), as the primary object, 'to recast religion,' Mr. Miall is driving to that end, in seeking to overthrow the system of a State Church, which forbids the recasting. Thirdly, that now for forty years it is not Dissenters alone who desire separation of Church and State, but a significant mass of Episcopalian clergy. Notoriously the Scotch and the American Episcopalians immensely prefer their state of separation. The same now is true, certainly with some of the Irish Protestant Church, perhaps with many. Dr. Pusey publicly thanked God for the liberation of the African Church from the yoke of the State; and we were informed by Dr. Newman (who added, 'It is no secret') that when the original committee met in 1833 to arrange for the 'Tracts for the Times,' and compared their religious convictions, they discovered that, one and all, they were desirous of the separation of Church and State."

Blackwood has a paper on "Marriage" in the series on "French Home Life," the writer of which presents the better side of matrimonial arrangements, which are altogether opposed to our ideas and habits, and if he does not absolutely give them the preference over ours, shows that they have, at all events, some advantages. In "The Parisians" we have a continuation of the brilliant and faithful pictures of French social and political life. The story has come down to the time immediately after the last *plébiscite*, and we have, among other graphic

sketches, the Emperor's appearance in the Chamber when the result was officially announced, and of a popular *smute*. Here is a sketch of a barricade and its defenders, whom the first appearance even of sergents-de-ville scattered:—

"The majority were ragged boys, the *gamins* of Paris, commingled with several women of no reputable appearance, some dingily, some gaudily apparelled. The crowd did not appear as if the business in hand was a very serious one. Amidst the din of voices the sound of laughter rose predominant, jests and *bons mots* flew from lip to lip. The astonishing good-humour of the Parisians was not yet excited into the ferocity that grows out of it by a street contest. It was less like a popular *smute* than a gathering of schoolboys, bent not less on fun than on mischief. But still, amid this gayer crowd were sinister, lowering faces; the fiercest were not those of the very poor, but rather of artisans who, to judge by their dress, seemed well off—of men belonging to yet higher grades. Rameau distinguished amongst these the *médécins des pauvres*, the philosophical atheist, sundry young long-haired artists, middle-aged writers for the Republican press, in close neighbourhood with ruffians of villainous aspect, who might have been newly returned from the galleys. None were regularly armed; still revolvers and muskets and long knives were by no means unfrequently interspersed among the rioters. The whole scene was to Rameau a confused panorama, and the dissonant tumult of yells and laughter, of menace and joke, began rapidly to act on his impressionable nerves. He felt that which is the prevalent character of a Parisian riot—the intoxication of an impulsive sympathy; coming there as a reluctant spectator, if action commenced, he would have been borne readily into the thick of the action—he could not have helped it; already he grew impatient of the suspense of strife. Monnier having deposited him safely with his back to a wall, at the corner of a street handy for flight, if flight became expedient, had left him for several minutes, having business elsewhere. Suddenly the whisper of the Italian stole into his ear—"These men are fools. This is not the way to do business; this does not hurt the Robber of Nice—Garibaldi's Nice: they should have left it to me."

We have also a very instructive paper on the "Curé Santa Cruz and the Carlist War," an article on the "Rate of Discount," greatly interesting to financiers, and an appreciative but discriminating criticism of "Alexandre Dumas."

Macmillan's Magazine is somewhat level this month, though it should be said that Mr. Black's "Sheila" is admirable. She is now in London; and her contact with the "Aunt," who makes her melancholy with scraps from Marcus Aurelius, is described with a humour that is half pathetic in the young wife's effort to please this English philosophic "moralist." We confess we are not so impressed by Mr. Burnand's story, though it is clever here and there. Miss Phillimore is but slight on "Manzoni"; "Daniel O'Connell" presents some new points. The irony of public agitation was never more strikingly exhibited:—"His remains were not laid to rest on his native soil before the great lesson of legal and peaceful agitation that he had so steadily inculcated was derided and abjured by the most conspicuous of his followers." Traditions of Sterne and Bunyan—odd association of great names!—is very readable. The glimpses of the originals of characters and scenes are interesting. "A Run to Vienna and Pesth" is instructive; but the advocacy of a State board for medical education seems to us another sign of that fatal tendency to Governmental centralisation which has so often proved only mischievous.

Good Words is unusually good. "Lady Bell" is, as always, bright, finished, full of knowledge and genius. The writer makes us see the society of the time she paints—on its good and bad sides, and that without coarseness. We cannot speak so highly of "The Pres-cotts," which is now and then rather coarse, unconsciously. Miss Kingsley is gossipy and interesting; Mr. J. H. Fyfe brings out very vividly the advantages that have accrued to the army from recent reforms—the shortened period of service, the better and purer system of enlistment, &c.—and shows how these changes have tended to make our soldiers at once better soldiers and better men in making the army more and more a social institution. "A Riverside Visitor" gives a graphic account of a "Penny Board School"; and Miss Lees another paper of experiences as a lady nurse, this time in the Crown Princess' Lazareth at Homburg. Some of the anecdotes are very touching indeed. The second "Letter from the Challenger" advances to the real work of the expedition, and we will eagerly look for the rest.

In the *Sunday Magazine* we have a long instalment of "Against the Stream," which is somewhat disappointing in its manner of presenting broad human interests; but exquisite for study and style. "Crooked Places" errs, if it does err, in the opposite direction. Dr. Blaikie is very good in "Labour without Sorrow," and the "Customs of Madagascar," is extremely readable, bringing clearly before us such directly patriarchal and scriptural customs as suggests an Asiatic origin of the Malagasy and a connection at some very remote time with the mainland of India. The other contributions are of the average, and the cuts mostly far above the average, in which this magazine has recently made great strides.

The *Congregationalist* has, as we should expect, a well-considered article on the Government amendments of the Education Act, which is full of practical good sense; and in no point is this more shown than in the remarks on the payment of fees by the guardians instead of by the school boards. The little sense of

healthy independence still left among the poorer classes should surely be carefully guarded, and certainly this is not the way to do it. "On general and economical grounds we regard this proposal with the strongest hostility. It is one of the healthiest instincts of the respectable poor that they shrink from all contact with the relieving officer. To receive parochial aid is felt to be a disgrace. It destroys their self-respect. Rather than touch the parish loaf there are thousands and tens of thousands who will sell every stick of furniture and pawn every article of clothing to keep themselves from starvation. It is the duty of a statesman to encourage this spirit." So distinctly say we. "Moabite Idols" is very interesting in its facts, but we notice here a reluctance to face the real results, as we have found in many similar cases. Mr. Arnold is dealt with very effectively on several points with respect to Dissent; but the truth is we have almost too much of Mr. Arnold at present.

The *Argory* goes on with Mr. Wood's "Master of Greylands," which is a well-marked specimen of her style—full of incident, and exhibiting great invention and skill in plot-making. "Janet Carey" seems hardly so happy as some of Johnny Ludlow's sketches; but then we have only one-half of it as yet, and are perhaps scarcely in a position to speak definitively. The other contents are quite up to the usual mark.

Aunt Judy has a continuation of the "Miller's Thumb," which is admirable. Hans Andersen's "Aunt Toothache" is full of his quaint whim and fine half dreamy fancy, and the rest of the contents are suitably readable.

The volume of *Little Folks* is charming to adults, and what can it be to children? It is interesting, instructive, and full of pictures, and uncommonly fine pictures too. The editor never errs by heaviness, and knows the fascination of variety. We can wish no better companion for our children than this excellent, lightsome, and most healthy annual.

(To be Continued.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

History of England. By EDITH THOMPSON. (London: Macmillan and Co., 1873.) This is the first of the series of historical manuals for elementary schools published under the supervision of Dr. Freeman. An introductory volume containing a general sketch of European history preceded the publication of the present volume. It was the work of Dr. Freeman himself, and was so admirably done that it would have been unreasonable to expect that all the subsequent volumes could equal it in excellence. The present work is, however, worthy of its predecessor, and deserves high praise for its clearness of arrangement and adaptation to the necessities of an elementary school. It is but fair that we should let the public know the editor's estimate of it. He says in the preface, "The book is strictly the work of its author. I have throughout given it such a degree of supervision as to secure its general accuracy; but with regard to the details of the narrative, both as to their choice and their treatment, they are the author's own; on these points I have not thought it right to go beyond suggestion. . . . I believe it to be thoroughly trustworthy, and that it will give clearer and truer views on most of the points on which clear and true views are specially needed than can be found in any other book on the same small scale."

The Scholar's Arithmetic. By LEWIS HENSLEY, M.A., &c., Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1873. (London: Macmillan and Co.) The only mistake in this book is its title. It should have been called the *Teacher's Arithmetic*. It is far too difficult for a scholar by himself; but in the hands of a teacher nothing can be conceived of as better at the present time. This is just the book to make intelligent arithmeticians; and for our scholars drawn from among the poorer classes would be an education in reasoning, supplying the place of much which they need, but which is lacking to them. We strongly recommend this work to the notice of all teachers of arithmetic, they will find it of the greatest service in many ways.

How to Dress on £15 a-Year as a Lady. By a LADY. (London: F. Warne and Co.) This is a capital little book, for which the authoress deserves sincere thanks from all ladies who, while anxious to dress well, find a difficulty in keeping their expenditure within reasonable limits. The general principles laid down are good. In urging forethought and avoidance, the writer strikes at the root of the matter. Many of the practical hints, referring to materials, quantities, and the best times for purchasing, will prove valuable. The tables of expenditure, though carefully made, and up to a certain point practical, are open to question. Does it really require more to dress a sensible head than to provide a pair of active feet with suitable covering? If young ladies who take daily walks, enjoy gardening, and indulge in sea-side rambles, can keep themselves neatly and fitly shod, indoors and out, for twenty-six shillings a-year, they may be said, without any romance, to possess "fairy feet." In her remarks upon the continental tour, the authoress acknowledges that "foreigners think much of this matter." Our countrywomen might well think a little more, even if it necessitated one feather less in the hat, or a shorter supply of bonnets. There was some truth in the remark of a French lady, herself a model of tasteful simplicity in

dress, "Well shod and well gloved, one can go any where." Throughout the tables an undue proportion seems to be set aside for the show garments, excepting in the article of "sundries," which, if it is to include collars, cuffs, frills, ribbons, &c., is very modestly stated at twenty shillings or thereabout. We must also limit the suitability of this book in its details to ladies of leisure. Those whose time is claimed by important duties, or to whom, in a literal sense, "time is money," might try in vain to arrange their expenses by this scale. Not a penny is allowed for that most formidable item, the dressmaker's bill. It is but fair to reckon that, computing the value of the time spent by our economical heroine over her needlework at the rate of fourpence an hour, it would be necessary to add at least 5*l.* to the 15*l.* stated as the proposed expenditure. We heartily recommend all young ladies who wish to reform the ordering of their wardrobe either in the point of economy or of taste, to procure and study this readable little book.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Visit to Battle-fields. (Simpkin.)
Pages from the Life of Paul. (Harris.)
Organic Chemistry. (Collins.)
God's Jewels. (Nisbet.)
The Spectroscope. (Macmillan.)
Old Medicine and New. (Churchill.)
Political Economy. (Longmans.)
Colenso's Lectures on the Pentateuch, &c. (Longmans.)
Dr. Parker's Pulpit Notes. (Strahan.)
Timothy Cripple. Two Vols. (Tinsley.)
Miscellany of Hebrew Literature. Vol. I. (Trübner.)
Commentary of Ibn Ezra on Isaiah. Vols. I. and II. (Trübner.)
Atlanta, and other Poems. (Knight.)
Poems by the late J. Williams. (Sotherton.)
The Pharisee and the Publican. (Blackie.)
The Pilgrimage of the Tiber. (Sampson Low.)
Miss Dorothy's Charge. Three Vols. (Sampson Low.)
The Money Market. (Warne.)
Our Favourite Nursery Rhymes. (Warne.)
Ought the State to Buy the Railways? (Longmans.)
Essays Biblical and Ecclesiastical. (Longmans.)
Hunt's Religious Thought in England. (Strahan.)
Little Folks. Vol. V. (Cassell.)
In the Morning Land. Vol. I. (Longmans.)
The Philosophy of Revelation. (Longmans.)
The Works of Horace in Prose. (Macmillan.)
Pillars of the House. Vol. II. (Macmillan.)
Cairnes's Political Essays. (Macmillan.)
Leaves from Elim. (James Clarke.)
The School and Children's Bible. (Longmans.)
Information for Emigrants. (Stanford.)
Systematic Botany. (Collins.)
Maurice's Sermons. (Macmillan.)
Masson's Life of John Milton. (Macmillan.)
Little Grey. (Hamilton and Adams.)

MAGAZINES RECEIVED.—Blackwood; Fraser; Macmillan; Contemporary; St. Paul's; Good Things; Good Words; Sunday Magazine; Gentleman's; The Interpreter, Part 7; Victoria Magazine; Book of Scottish Anecdote (Part 2); Practitioner; Old Jonathan; Animal World; Tract Magazine; Child's Companion; Sunday at Home; Cottage and Artisan; True Catholic; Leisure Hour; British Workman; Band of Hope Review; Day of Days; Home Words; Our Own Fireside; Infant's Magazine; Children's Friend; Friendly Visitor; Family Friend; Cornhill; Fortnightly Review; Sword and Trowel; Christian Observer; Happy Hours; Monthly Parts of *Literary World* and *Christian World*; Pulpit; Missionary Record; United Presbyterian; Congregationalist; Evangelical; Preacher's Lantern; Mother's Friend; Christian Family; Popular Science Review; Science Gossip; Day of Rest; Aunt Judy's Magazine; Baptist Magazine; Quarterly Journal of Prophecy; British and Foreign Evangelical Review; Christian Treasury; Jewish Herald; Financial Reformer; Woman's Suffrage Journal; Theological Review; Art Journal; Homoeopathic Review; My Lady's Cabinet, Part 4; The Picture Gallery, No. 7; Printing Times; and Messrs. Cassell's popular serial publications.

Epitome of News.

The Dean of Westminster preached before the Queen in the private chapel at Windsor on Sunday.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, will leave Windsor Castle on Friday for Osborne.

The Duke of Edinburgh had a dinner and evening party at Clarence House on Wednesday night. Among the company present at dinner were the Grand Duke Czarewitsch and the Grand Duchess Czarevna, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

On Thursday evening the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House Corporation gave a grand banquet at their hall on Tower-hill. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Master, presided; and amongst the guests were the Prince of Wales, the Czarewitsch, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, and several members of both branches of the Legislature. In returning thanks the Czarewitsch, who was very cordially received, said:—"I beg to thank His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the cordial manner in which I have been received to-night and on my arrival in England, and I trust that our cordial and affectionate relations may continue to the end of our lives. I trust also that the same affectionate cordiality with which I have been received by my brother-in-law may be also extended to me by the English nation."

The Duchess of Wellington gave a ball on Thursday night at Apsley House to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their royal highnesses were accompanied by the Grand Duke Czarewitsch and

the Grand Duchess Czarevna. The company comprised the Turkish, Austrian, French, and German Ambassadors, and other members of the diplomatic body, together with about 600 of the chief members of the aristocracy.

The Czarewitch visited Hull on Saturday to take part in the launch of a yacht built for him there. The prince was presented with an address of welcome from the Corporation. There was a great crowd of people, but very little enthusiasm was shown. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Miss Rosa Reed, a daughter of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B.

On Monday the troops composing the Aldershot division were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge and put through the manoeuvres of a sham fight, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Czarewitch and Czarevna. The number of troops under arms was 9,049. In the evening, the Prince of Wales and the Czarewitch went to the Princess's Theatre, and subsequently the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke Czarewitch and Grand Duchess Czarevna were entertained at a ball at Northumberland House, which was attended by about 1,600 guests.

The new statutes issued by the Governing Body of Rugby School, appointed under the Public Schools Act, 1868, ordain that the head master shall in future be "a Protestant of the Church of England," and an M.A. or something higher. The head master is to have the appointment of all the assistant masters, but their number and emoluments are to be settled by the Governing Body.

The general committee of the Mill Memorial have confirmed the recommendation of the executive committee that a bronze statue of Mr. Mill should be erected in some public situation in Westminster, and that the fund be further devoted to the foundation of scholarships, open to the competition of both sexes, in mental science and political economy.

At Friday's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was resolved, upon the motion of Colonel Hogg, M.P., the chairman, to instruct the architect and engineer to consider whether it was necessary to take any sanitary precautions to prevent cholera, and that the Works Committee be empowered to act accordingly.

The Good Templars at Bristol on Friday adopted a report recommending elections by the various lodges of five men who would appoint an electoral agent in connection with each lodge. The report further recommended that each committee thus appointed should advise and superintend the electoral action of the Order in its constituency, in order to return candidates favourable to the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The two Bidwells, Noyes, and Macdonnell, who are charged with having been concerned in the forgeries committed upon the Bank of England, were again brought up at the Mansion House on Thursday, and committed for trial. Each of the prisoners reserved his defence. George Bidwell asked that he and his brother might be allowed to occupy the same cell in Newgate for two or three days a week, so that they might talk over family matters. If they were convicted they would of course be separated for a long time, and they might never see each other again. He certainly, he said, if convicted, would not long survive the imprisonment. The Lord Mayor said the matter rested with the visiting justices.

The death is announced of Mr. Matthew Marshall, well known for nearly thirty years as chief cashier of the Bank of England, from which post he retired on a full pension about nine years back.

The *Times* says that a project is on foot for a subscription of about 60,000*l.*, to establish a short line of railway in China as a present to the Emperor, with the view of bringing the imperial mind to a sense of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such works.

It is rumoured (the *Civilian* says) that the Lords of the Treasury are about to supplement their recent minute in relation to supplying "official information" to the press by issuing an order prohibiting members of the Civil Service from editing or sub-editing public journals.

"Coal will never again be so cheap as it was two years ago," is the unanimous voice of the witnesses examined before the Coal Committee.

At the Coal Market on Monday, best house coals were again in demand at the advanced rates of the previous week, and the top selling price for best Wallsend is now 4*l.*

Up to Monday the amount received at the Mansion House in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund had reached upwards of 27,000*l.*

About 150 American ladies and gentlemen, principally teachers, were entertained at a conversazione in the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh on Saturday evening. The Lord Provost presided, and in the course of the evening addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. Thomas Knox and by Dr. Donaldson, rector of Edinburgh Royal High School; the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, from Virginia University, and the Rev. Professor Cushing, from Massachusetts, replied.

Some hopes are entertained that the dispute between the London master-builders and their workmen may, after all, terminate amicably.

A medical man, with a professional weakness for inhaling chloroform, has been charged at Marylebone with obtaining his favourite indulgence by false pretences. His practice was to give a fictitious name and address, and to omit paying for the chloroform before he used it.

The annual rifle competition at Wimbledon was begun on Monday. The entries are about 12,000 in

number. Most of the competitors have arrived, and taken up their quarters in camp. The Canadian team (twenty strong) reached their encampment on Saturday evening.

The Prince of Wales has postponed, until about the 11th or 12th of August, his visit to Holyhead, for the purpose of formally opening the Harbour of Refuge, and declaring the breakwater at that place complete.

A gardener named Tebbett has died from the effects of a sunstroke while at work in Covent-garden Market.

On Monday, two boats with five men took no less than 175 salmon, weighing 2,000*lb.*, in the Wye.

About 400 Roman Catholic ladies and gentlemen made a "pilgrimage" by excursion train on Monday—which was the "feast of the translation of the relics of St. Thomas of Canterbury" to the shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.

Miscellaneous.

VIRGINIAN COAL.—Subscriptions are invited for an issue of 4,000 Preference Shares of 5*l.* each in a new company called the Gauley-Kanawha Coal Company (Limited), which the prospectus states is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a freehold property, known as the Gauley Mountain Coal Estate, in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, now opened out to the markets of the world by the recent completion of the "Chesapeake and Ohio" railway. The area of the estate is 1,060 acres. The capital is 50,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares, of which the present issue forms a part in preferred shares. It is stated that the vendors have agreed to take the whole of their interest in deferred shares.

SLEEPING CARRIAGES ON RAILWAYS.—The prospectus is issued of Mann's Railway Sleeping Carriage Company (Limited); capital, 200,000*l.*, in 19,700 preferred shares of 10*l.* each, and 3,000 deferred shares of 1*l.* each, the present issue consisting of the deferred shares and 10,000 preferred shares. The company is formed to construct, maintain, and run sleeping-carriages on European railways, having acquired Colonel Mann's patents throughout Europe, together with carriages now being constructed and nearly completed for him. Contracts have been already entered into with the companies owning the great through routes in Europe, and a large number of carriages are required. The purchase-money is 30,000*l.* in cash and the 3,000 deferred shares, which receive no dividend until 10 per cent. has been paid the preferred.

THE ORPHAN'S HOME, SOUTHWARK.—The seventh annual meeting of this charity was held on Wednesday last, in the lecture-room, Westminster Chapel; the Rev. H. T. Cavell in the chair. The report was read by Mr. G. H. F. Nye, the hon. secretary, showing the receipts to the general fund, 2,247*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; expenditure, 2,247*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*, leaving only the small balance of 5*s.* 6*d.* to commence the year with. The home contains 206 children. Donations to building fund, 2,396*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*. Mr. Samuel Morley promised a second donation to this fund of 500*l.*. The chairman pointed out the necessity for greater exertion on the part of the friends of the home, to make known its objects, and consequently to secure it adequate support. Messrs. Roger, Smith, De Selincourt, Chase, Morgan, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

MR. PLIMSOLL AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION.—Mr. Plimsoll has received from Mr. Broome, the secretary to the Royal Commission on Merchant Shipping, a request to state specifically the names of the "many officers" of the Board of Trade whom, according to his evidence before the commission, he believed to be "corrupt," also the nature of the corruption of which he accuses them. Mr. Plimsoll has replied in a letter to the Duke of Somerset, in which he says he adheres to the statements he made before the commission, that "the Board of Trade has been guilty of wilfully withholding material evidence in certain inquiries into losses at sea," and that "the Board of Trade in many of its officers is corrupt." For this latter opinion, Mr. Plimsoll says, he has grounds which are, in his judgment, amply sufficient to support it. "But (he adds) I must decline to state what these grounds are, or to give names of the particular officers of the Board of Trade whom I charge with corruption. To do so would be to launch me into a mere personal controversy with the Board of Trade, and to divert the attention of the commission from the real subject of their inquiry." Mr. Plimsoll continues:—"My opinion as to the motives of particular officers of the Board of Trade is altogether irrelevant to the clear issue between the department and myself. I allege that the Board of Trade is, by its very constitution, useless and mischievous in its influence on the mercantile marine of this country. I desire very earnestly that the attention of the commission be given to this allegation, and that the evidence of competent witnesses be fairly taken upon it. Should I succeed in proving this allegation, I hope to be able to suggest a remedy. I take this opportunity of urging that evidence be taken at the various ports. I am advised that the costly inquiries I have instituted will be in a great measure wasted unless evidence is so taken; and I venture to ask that two assistant commissioners be appointed to each district, one of whom should be a naval captain, and the other, a barrister of some experience in the dealing with evidence. I will do all I can to produce witnesses. At present I feel grievously impeded. The Boards of Trade and

Customs and the Admiralty obstruct my inquiries, and the Treasury allowance to witnesses is so inadequate that my witnesses must attend the commission at a loss, or I must myself supplement the payments made by the Treasury. Finally, I wish to record my disappointment at the secret sittings of the commission. I have duly weighed your grace's objections on that score, and, while admitting their force, I feel that the evils of secrecy greatly outweigh any benefit that can come of it. For my part I feel constrained to protest against the course that has been taken. I am in a large measure responsible to the country for the efficient working of the commission, and, under the sense of that responsibility, I shall take it on myself to publish Mr. Broome's letter and this reply to it."

THE BYRNE WILL CASE.—The case of the Rev. J. Roche, P.P., and W. Lambert, C.C., v. Byrne, which has occupied the Irish Court of Queen's Bench for ten days, ended on Wednesday evening in a disagreement of the jury, the effect of which is to leave the children for whose possession the contention raged in the control of their mother. Unusual interest attached to the proceedings in consequence of the peculiar manner in which the father (Byrne), who had been a soldier, when dying in the workhouse, was induced to make a will leaving his children in the guardianship of the two Roman Catholic clergymen named. This will, it was argued, had been obtained by undue influence, and the judge (Whiteside), in charging the jury, expressed his opinion that the officials and others in workhouse had acted by concert to take the children out of the hands of their mother. Their rebaptism in the Roman Catholic faith he emphatically condemned. "Did they believe that the father, being in possession of unclouded intellect, and knowing that his children had been all baptized and registered, would ask to have them baptized over again as if they had all just arrived from the Fiji Islands?" The children had been taken from the workhouse before the death of the father, and placed in a Roman Catholic school, of which the mother was kept in ignorance. They were recovered by the eldest son, a corporal in the Wexford Militia, and a Protestant, who met them near that town when on their way from a central orphanage in Dublin to some country institution, and effected their capture. Chief Justice Whiteside described the matter thus:—"According to the case made by the one party, these three human beings belonged to the Rev. Mr. Roche and the Rev. Mr. Lambert, and according to the case made by the other side, they belonged to the mother who bore them." As has been stated, the will not being established, the writ of habeas corpus sought for has not been obtained, and the three children remain in the Protestant refuge in which they had been placed by their mother.

Gleanings.

A Kentucky paper, in reporting a wedding, says that the bride was not particularly handsome, but the father threw in seven mules, and the husband was satisfied.

A New Jersey man having heard that Columbus was in Ohio, immediately started west to interview the "old man" about the voyage which resulted in the discovery of America.

A gentleman was complimenting a pretty young lady in the presence of his wife. "It is lucky I did not meet Miss Hopkins before I married you, my dear." "Well, yes, it is extremely lucky—for her," was the dry rejoinder.

The chap who could do all the business he wanted to without advertising has been compelled to advertise at last. The new advertisement is headed "Sheriff's Sale."—*American Reporter*.

DOMESTIC CONCESSIONS.—"I found it very inconvenient and a great loss of time," said Chateaubriand, "to dine before seven o'clock. My wife wanted to dine at five o'clock, and insisted upon that hour. After many arguments and many heated discussions, we finally compromised upon six o'clock—an hour which was very inconvenient to us both. This is what they call domestic concessions."

THE SULTAN AND HIS MUSICAL TASTE.—There is a story told of poor Sultan Abdul-Medjid, to the effect that, for the purpose of enlivening his *blasé* existence, his ministers once engaged a band of musicians from the first orchestras in Italy, conducted by the brother of the famous Donizetti, to perform at Stamboul. They discoursed the sweetest of music before the Commander of the Faithful. They gave him the overture to "Oberon" and a *pot-pourri* from "I Puritani"; but he yawned. They strove to soothe his ears with airs from "Semiramide" and "Robert le Diable"; but the Padishah went to sleep. At length the musicians, exhausted with much scraping, began to tune up their instruments afresh. The discordant squeaking and jangling awoke the Sultan. "Mashallah!" he cried, clapping his hands with delight. "Let the dogs play that over again. 'Tis a tune fit for hours to hear!"

SHORT SPEECHES.—A member of the United States Congress got out this sentence:—"Mr. Speaker, the generality of mankind in general are disposed to exercise oppression on the generality of mankind in general," when he was pulled down to his seat by a friend, with the remark, "You'd better stop; you are coming out of the same hole you went in at." A convict prisoner tried before Baron Alderson, prayed that God might strike him dead where he stood if he was not innocent. After

a moment's silence, the judge coldly and sternly said:—"Prisoner at the bar, as Providence has not interposed on behalf of society, the sentence of the court is that you be transported for the term of twenty years." The Duke of Wellington wrote to Dr. Hutton for information as to the scientific acquirements of a young officer who had been under his instruction. The doctor answered the question verbally. Directly Wellington saw him, he said, "I am obliged to you, doctor, for the trouble you have taken. Is—fit for the post?" Clearing his throat, Dr. Hutton began, "No man more so, my lord; I can—" "That's quite sufficient," said Wellington: "I know how valuable your time is; mine just now is equally so; I will not detain you any longer. Good morning."

STYLE.—In his address to the students of Lancashire Independent College last Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Binney said:—"In this age, a vigorous masterly style would carry the day. Fifty years ago he said to Robert Hall, 'How did you acquire that admirable style?' He replied, 'I don't know, sir; I don't know that I have got any style, sir. When I was a student, you know, sir, I tried everything, you know. I imitated everybody. I used to labour at writing. I used to try to write like Addison, and like Johnson, and like Junius; trying a lot of exercises, and getting power, you know, over my own language, and finding out what I could do. I suppose all these different styles of other people at last slipped off me, and I came out myself, you know.' More than fifty years ago, or even sixty years, he (Dr. Binney) was an apprentice lad, bound seven years to a bookseller; going to business at seven in the morning, and getting away between seven and eight o'clock at night, or even later. During that time he wrote immensely, prose and poetry as well. He wrote poems of all sorts and sizes—one very long poem after the manner of Pope—(laughter)—beginning with a poetical address to the Duke of Wellington; and another in blank verse and after the style of Milton. He was determined to get a power over the language, and he got the *Rambler*, and wrote down all the words he did not know, and they might conceive that there would be a good many of Dr. Johnson's words unknown to a lad of his age. He sought out their meaning, and then he wrote an essay in imitation of Dr. Johnson, and used them all up. He did the same with Thomson's 'Seasons' and other works, and he had felt the advantage of that ever since. If he had done anything, and gained any reputation as a writer, and had any style worth calling one, he laid the foundation of it in those days when he was an apprentice boy."

CURIOSITIES OF SLEEP.—We have an example of the way in which, after long wakefulness accompanied by much physical exertion, sleep will overpower even a strong man, in the following quotation from Mr. Macgregor's "Voyage alone in the yawl Rob Roy." He gives this account of his arrival at Dover, after a perilous voyage across the Channel from Havre:—"I went up to the Lord Warden Hotel, meaning to write home, dine, and go to bed, after fifty-three hours without sleep; but, while waiting for the servant to bring hot water, and with my jacket off, I tumbled on to the bed for a moment. Then it was three o'clock p.m.; soon, as it seemed, awake again, I saw it was still light, and bright sun shining; also my watch had run down, the water-jug was cold, and it was a puzzle to make out how I felt so wonderfully fresh. Why, it was next day, and I had soundly slept for seventeen hours!" Soldiers have fallen asleep while on the march, and that not in isolated instances—a young recruit here, or a sickly man there—but a large proportion of the men forming a company. This is more particularly apt to occur in hot climates during night marches. Many Indian officers have attested the fact. So well recognised indeed is it that military manuals recommend that the band should play during the night in order to keep the men awake. In the memoir of the celebrated Major Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse," we find the following account from the pen of a brother officer:—"The way Hodson used to work was quite miraculous. He was a slighter man and lighter weight than I am. Then he had that most valuable gift of being able to get refreshing sleep on horseback. I have been out with him all night following and watching the enemy, when he has gone off dead asleep, waking up after an hour as fresh as a lark; whereas if I went to sleep in the saddle, the odds were I fell off on my nose." It may not seem so wonderful that men should sleep in the saddle. Those who are accustomed to riding may sleep in it almost as easily as other men do in a chair; and the horse is an animal of such sagacity that the rider may well feel confident in relying upon his guidance. But that men should fall asleep while on the march, while the arm is shouldering a musket and the legs are moving in regular step, does seem very strange. Such parts of the system as can find repose insist, as it were, upon taking it, while those which cannot be spared are obliged to continue at work.—*Golden Hours for July.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Prejudice against this priceless purifier has disappeared before the growing power of public opinion, which has proclaimed these Pills specific for bilious affections, and stomach complaints, induced by atmospheric heat or too liberal diet, which, unchecked, often lead to serious consequences. When anyone finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, while he is indisposed for all exertion—physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some purifying medicine. Let him send at once for a box of Holloway's Pills, after a few doses of which his head will be clear again, his spirits elevated, and all his energies restored.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

BIRTH.

ALDIS.—June 2, at La Martiniere, Calcutta, the wife of Jas. A. Aldis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—HAGUE.—July 2, at the Baptist Chapel, Derby-road, Nottingham, the Rev. T. Bailey, Orissa missionary, to Lydia, daughter of the late Mr. S. Hague, of Manchester.

BARNABY—WRIGHT.—July 3, at the West End Congregational Church, Southport, by the Rev. John Chater, Frank Barnaby, of Oxford-street, Manchester, to Fanny, younger daughter of the late Charles Wright, of Withington.

COOK—GERRISH.—July 3, at 'Holloway Congregational Church, John Williams, eldest son of John Cook, Esq., of Effra Lodge, Cambridge Heath, E., to Marian Agnes, eldest daughter of James Gerrish, Esq., of 39, Stock Orchard Crescent, Holloway, N. No cards.

DAVIES—EVANS.—July 3, at City-road Chapel, Bristol, Stephen Davies, of the same place, to Sophia Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late S. T. Evans, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

PRESTON—PRIME.—July 3, at the Congregational Chapel, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. Elvery Doherty, B.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Bennett, the Rev. J. Preston, Congregational Minister, Great Harwood, Lancashire, to Martha, second daughter of Edward Prime, Esq., Barrington.

DEATHS.

PEASE.—July 5, at Portland-place, London, after a very short illness, Joseph Beaumont Pease, of Middlesbro'-on-Tees, aged 39.

SCOTT.—July 6, at Lancashire College, Whalley Range, Manchester, Maude Lilian, youngest daughter of the Rev. Professor Scott.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£36,478,360	Government Debt. £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 21,478,360
		Silver Bullion
		£36,478,360

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital .. £14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity) .. £13,257,654
Reserve .. 3,295,442	Other Securities .. 24,334,874
Public Deposits .. 11,498,627	Notes .. 10,417,475
Other Deposits .. 19,111,754	Gold & Silver Coin .. 858,454
Seven Day and other Bills .. 409,634	
	£48,868,457

July 3, 1873. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, July 7.

Of English wheat the fresh supplies were moderate, but of foreign the arrivals were liberal for to-day's market. The prices of English wheat remained the same as on Monday last. For foreign wheat the business doing was restricted, and with continued fine weather we quote a decline of 1s. per qr. on the week. Flour remains at previous prices. Peas, beans, and Indian corn were fully as dear. Barley maintained last week's prices. Arrivals of oats were better, and prices have given way 6d. per qr. since this day week. At the ports of call few fresh arrivals have been reported, and the value of cargoes is unchanged.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 7.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 22,379 head. In the corresponding week in 1872 we received 15,712; in 1871, 17,359; in 1870, 15,027; in 1869, 10,617; and in 1868, 16,191 head. The cattle trade has been dull to-day. The supplies of stock offering have been rather large, owing to a good show of Tonnage stock. On the foreign side of the market there have been 1,006 Tonnage, 448 Spanish, 100 Dutch, 32 Copenhagen, and 21 Gothenburg. The demand for them has been less active, but steady rates have been paid for choice breeds. As regards English breeds the receipts from our own grazing districts have been moderate, and some prime breeds have been exhibited. The trade has been quiet, but the best Scots and crosses have made 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we have received about 950, from Lincolnshire about 180, other parts of England about 500, and from Ireland about 250 head. There has been a fair supply of sheep on sale. A rather better tone has

pervaded the trade, and prices have been firmer. The best Downs and half-breeds have sold at 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. per 8lbs. Calves have been in slow request, on former terms. Pigs have found buyers at former prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	5 0 to 5 4	Pr. coarse woolled	6 0 6 4
Second quality	5 6 5 10	Prime Southdown	6 4 6 6
Prime large oxen	6 0 6 2	Lga. coarse calves	4 4 5 0
Prime Scots	6 2 6 4	Prime small	5 6 6 2
Coarse inf. sheep	5 0 5 6	Large hogs	4 2 4 4
Second quality	5 8 6 0	Neatm. porkers	5 0 5 4

Lamb, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 7.—A short supply of meat was on sale here to-day. Trade was moderately active, and prices ruled as under:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inf. beef	3 0 to 4 0	Inf. Mutton	4 0 to 5 0
Middling do.	4 2 4 6	Middling do.	5 0 5 6
Prime large do.	5 4 5 10	Prime do.	6 0 6 4
Prime small do.	5 8 6 0	Large pork	4 0 4 6
Veal	5 4 5 8	Small do.	5 0 5 6

Lamb, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 519 firkins butter, and 3,716 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 28,799 packages butter, and 1,431 bales bacon. The supplies of foreign butter are large, and prices are well supported; other descriptions move slowly at lower prices. In Irish scarcely any transactions are passing. A few sales of Clonmel are reported at 112s. free on board. Bacon fine and fresh sells well, other sorts are pressed for sale at irregular prices. Hams in good demand. Lard neglected, but the very moderate prices must soon bring on a demand.

COVENT GARDEN, Friday, July 5.—We have a capital supply, and good sound business is being done. English pines are altogether as plentiful as they have been scarce. Outdoor strawberries and raspberries are freely offered, and now selling at prices varying from 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. New potatoes are very good.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 7.—Our market continues extremely quiet, and more disposition is shown on the part of holders to effect sales at slight reductions. Crop prospects are at present uncertain; a considerable amount of vermin prevails in parts of the Weald and Sussex, also a great unevenness of bine. Continental reports are more favourable. Mid and East Kent, 5l. 5s., 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.; Weald of Kent, 5l. 5s., 5l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.; Sussex, 5l. 0s., 5l. 5s., to 5l. 15s.; Farnham and country, 5l. 12s. to 7l.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 7.—New potatoes during the greater part of last week were not only very firm, but in active request. Old potatoes are exhausted. New foreign kidneys, 11s. to 13s.; ditto round, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; New English ware, 10s. to 12s.; middling descriptions, 5s. to 7s.

SEED, Monday, July 7.—There was nothing passing in agricultural seeds, and prices were nominally the same as previously for all sorts. Some inquiry was made for new Trifolium, and French was offered for forward delivery, at moderate prices; quality tolerably good. Canaryseed was rather dearer. Some parcels of foreign have been taken off for Holland. Large hempseed was fully as dear, with a fair sale. Foreign tares were purchased slowly at no quotable change in the value of either large or small. A few small parcels of white mustard have been purchased at full rates; but nothing passing in brown for want of supply. Some new French rapeseed was shown of fair black quality. Price demanded, 60s. per qr.

WOOL, Monday, July 7.—The wool market has been without much business, but prices have been steady for English qualities. For colonial sorts there has been no demand, owing to the approach of the public sales. Prices are firm.

OIL, Monday, July 7.—Linseed oil has been steady, but rape has changed hands quietly. Other oils have been dull.

COAL, Monday, July 7.—A little easier tone to-day, nevertheless, most cleared off. East Hartlepool, 34s. 9d.; Kellou, 33s. 3d.; Elliott, 33s.; Tees, 34s. 9d.; Eden Main, 32s. 3d.

HAY FEVER.—ANTHOXANTHUM, administered as spray, is the most successful remedy, 2s. 6d. per ounce; free by post, 2s. 9d.; or with glass spray producer, 10s. 6d.; plated ditto, 14s. 6d.; superior vulcanite ditto, with extra supply of anthoxanthum, 25s. and 29s. 6d.; carriage paid.—JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street.

VALEUDO VISQUE LIBERIS.—A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room.—Extract from "Cassell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Manufactory, Bermondsey, London.

HOW TO DYE SILK, WOOL, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

Advertisements.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.

The SUMMER FETE will be held at the HOME, near FARNINGHAM, Kent, on SATURDAY, the 12th July, 1873. The Right Hon. STEPHEN CAVE, M.P., will preside at the Examination and Luncheon. Lady HAVELOCK will distribute the Prizes. Further information may be obtained at the office, 78, Cheapside.

A. O. CHARLES, Hon. Sec.

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Domestic Hand Machines (noiseless)	£2 15 0
Ditto Shuttle (Lock Stitch) strongly recommended ..	4 4 0
Ditto on Stand, complete, to work by hand or foot	6 0 0

Catalogues and Samples post free.

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Easy Terms of Purchase, when required, without increase of Price.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN EDITOR WANTED for a country paper recently established. Must be a Verbatim Reporter and good Paragraphist. State full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, with specimens, to Mr. Haynes, Guardian Office, Stamford. An OVERSEER also WANTED.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE—between Poole and Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, aided by competent Masters, will REOPEN (D.V.) on THURSDAY, July 31.

Terms moderate. References to Parents of Pupils.

SPECIAL APPEAL. ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE and ACADEMY of MUSIC for the BLIND, FAXTON-TERRACE, UPPER NORWOOD.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
VICE-PATRONS.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
PRESIDENT—The Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster, K.G.

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield.
George Moore, Esq.
W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Hon. William Ashley.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—The Hon. Edward P. Theisiger.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MUSICAL COMMITTEE—Sir W. Sten-
dale Bennett, Mus. Doc., D.C.L.

TREASURER—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.

HON. SECRETARIES.
C. Harcourt Chambers, Esq.
Capt. Cavendish FitzRoy.

PRINCIPAL—F. J. Campbell, Esq.

OFFICES—28, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

The object of the Institution is to afford the youthful blind of this country, who have the requisite talent, a thorough general and musical education, according to the improved methods employed with marked success abroad, in order to qualify them to earn a living by various intellectual pursuits, and especially as organists, teachers, and pianoforte tuners.

The sum of £25,000 is urgently required to complete the purchase of a site and for the erection of the necessary school and other building.

At a large and influential meeting convened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House on the 30th of June, it was resolved that earnest efforts should at once be made to raise the sum required for this object.

Upwards of £6,000 have already been subscribed, leaving about £19,000 yet to be collected, and for this sum the committee now earnestly appeal.

The following sums, among others, have already been subscribed:—

The Duke of Bedford	£200
The Duke of Devonshire	100
The Duke of Northumberland	100
The Marquis of Westminster	1,200
The Earl of Dudley	100
The Baroness L. de Rothschild	100
Sir T. Fowell and Lady Buxton	100
Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart.	100
Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P.	100
T. R. Armitage, Esq., M.D.	500
Messrs. Baring, Brothers	100
E. L. Esq., and Mrs. Benson	400
O. J. Bevan, Esq.	100
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	100
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Currie	100
T. J. Phillips Jodrell, Esq.	100
John Kell, Esq.	100
George Moore, Esq.	100
John Noble, Esq.	100
Messrs. Rothschild and Sons	300
W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P.	100
Worshipful Company of Grocers	100
Worshipful Company of Clothworkers	105

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has kindly consented to receive contributions to this fund at the Mansion House. Donations and subscriptions will also be thankfully received by the treasurer, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., 14, Great Queen-street, Westminster, and by the Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier, and Co., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., and further information will be gladly furnished by the hon. secretaries, 28, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; and by the Principal of the College. The College is close to the Crystal Palace Station, and open to inspection daily.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.

The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Governors of the above Institution, for the Election of the Members of the Board of Management, the consideration of the Annual Report of the Executive, and of the balance-sheet of the School, will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, London, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. All Annual Subscribers of Two Guineas, Donors of Twenty Guineas, corresponding Members who have collected that amount, and Pastors of Churches which subscribe Five Guineas a-year, are Governors.

WILLIAM GUEST, Hon. Sec.
Milton-next-Gravesend, July 9th, 1873.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.
Principal—Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D.,
M.R.I.A., assisted by competent Masters.

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The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1873.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal. For Prospectuses, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will begin THURSDAY, September 18th.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

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&c., &c.

JAMES NETTLESHIP, Esq., B.A., Scholar and Prizeman
of Christ's Coll., Camb.; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The SUMMER TERM commenced THURSDAY, the 24th
April, 1873.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the
Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev.
B. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

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Physical Geography ... Mr. JONES, F.R.G.S., F.G.S.
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perial Prussian Government, and by the University of
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Art, London, Drawing.
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to say more to recommend the Dentocrete Tablets to the
favourable consideration of the general public than that they
are as efficacious and cleansing in their properties as they
are agreeable and free from numerous objections inherent
in the nature of ordinary tooth powder. The cleansing prop-
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dark spots, and to give to the teeth that brilliancy and
freshness which may truly be considered "the attribute of
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To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, Perfumers, &c.,
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MANN'S RAILWAY SLEEPING CARRIAGE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under "The Companies Acts 1862 and 1867," with limited liability. Capital, £200,000, in 19,700 preferred shares of £10 each, and 3,000 deferred shares of £1 each. First issue, 10,000 preferred shares and 3,000 deferred shares. 7,000 of these £10 per cent. preferred shares are now offered to the public at par.

The preferred shares will be entitled to receive out of the net profits of the Company in each year, after providing for expenses of management, and for the formation of a reserve fund, a preferential dividend for that year of £10 per cent., and are, upon being fully paid up, redeemable by annual drawings at £15 per share, commencing in 1875.

The deferred shares will receive no dividend whatever in any year until £10 per cent. for that year shall have been paid on the preferred shares, and the prescribed sum mentioned below shall have been appropriated in that year, commencing with the year ending June 30, 1875, to the redemption of the preferred shares. The sum to be so appropriated in each year (but subject to the payment of the dividend for that year on the preferred shares) is £1,000 in the first year, £2,000 in the second, £3,000 in the third, and so on increasing by £1,000 in each year.

The deferred shares will receive all the surplus profits after meeting the various payments provided for above.

Installments to be paid as follows:—£1 per Share on Application; £4 per Share on Allotment; £2 10s. per Share on the 1st October, 1873. The balance as required not earlier than the 1st December, 1873.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Forbes, Esq., 6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., Vice-President of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company.

William Evans, Esq., 22, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, Vice-Chairman of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company.

Richard Shaw, Esq., M.P., 114, Queen's gate, South Kensington.

Colonel Wm. D'Alton Mann, U.S.A., Engineer, 11, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Mr. Georges Nagelmackers, Liège, Belgium.

BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Upton, Johnson, Upton, and Budd, 20, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Charles John Adams, Esq., OFFICES—40, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and running Sleeping Carriages on any and all railway lines in Europe with which contracts are or shall be made.

In furtherance of this object the agreement hereinafter mentioned has been made to purchase and acquire—

1st. All the Patents for Sleeping and Boudoir Carriages taken out and held by Colonel William D'Alton Mann throughout Europe, together with the carriages now being constructed and nearly completed for him.

2nd. The patent in France for Sleeping Carriages taken out by Georges Nagelmackers, and all the material and rolling stock constructed and being constructed for Georges Nagelmackers and Co., of Liège.

3rd. The benefit of all the concessions and provisional contracts obtained and negotiated for by both Colonel Mann and Messrs. Nagelmackers and Co., for the purpose of working Railway Sleeping Carriages, including the provisional contracts mentioned in a schedule to the said agreement.

The purchase-money for all the above property, patents, concessions, rolling stock, and contracts, is to consist of £30,000 in cash, and 3,000 Preferred Shares of £10 each, and 3,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each.

The concessions acquired by this purchase comprise provisional contracts already duly entered into with the several railway lines constituting the following great through routes on the Continent.

From Calais and Boulogne to Paris.

From Calais to Berlin, via Brussels.

From Paris to Cologne.

From Paris to Brussels.

From Ostend via Brussels, to Berlin.

From Ostend to Cologne.

From Paris to Vienna, via Strasburg.

And negotiations are pending with the administrations of other leading lines of railway.

The basis on which the business is conducted, and on which the existing contracts are made, is as follows:—

This Company will own and manage the sleeping carriages—placing a conductor in charge of each—and keep the inside in order, the Railway Company keeping the outside of the carriage and the wheels and axles in repair, furnishing oil, fuel, and lights. The Railway Companies haul the carriages, receiving the ordinary fares for each passenger; while the Sleeping Carriage Company receives a supplement or additional price from each passenger for use of the beds, linen, lavatories, &c.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the above-mentioned agreement, the documents relating to the various patents, and the original documents relating to the Concessions from the Continental railway administrations, can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of this Company.

Applications for the Preferred Shares should be sent to the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20 Birchin-lane, E.C.

The deposit will be returned in full if no allotment is made, and if an allotment is made, will be applied on account of the amount payable on the shares allotted.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Brokers, and at the offices of the Company.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FOR SPRING,

1873.—Twelve beautiful varieties for Open Garden, &c., including double German Aster, and Ten-Week Stocks, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, and Scarlet Linum. With full cultural directions and descriptive labels, post free, 14 Penny Stamps. Twenty-five and Fifty Varieties, 26 and 50 stamps

DANIELS BROTHERS, Seed Growers, Norwich

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE SHAH, and

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THE GAULEY-KANAWHA COAL COM-

PANY (Limited).—These preference shares are entitled to a first claim of 10 per cent. per annum dividend upon the net profits of the Company, in addition to which they are to participate equally with the deferred shares in all surplus dividends after the deferred shares have also received 10 per cent.—Incorporated under the "Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867," whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each, of which 4,000 are offered as A or preference shares for public subscription, the remainder being B or deferred shares; payable—£1 on application, and £2 on allotment, future calls not to exceed £1 per share and at intervals of not less than three months. The vendors have agreed to take the whole of their interest in deferred shares.

General Henry A. Wise, Ex-Governor of the State of Virginia.

R. H. Maury, Esq. (Messrs. Maury and Co.), Banker, Richmond, Virginia. (Virginian Agents of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.)

General J. D. Imboden (many years Member of the Legislature, Virginia, before the war, and Author of "The Resources of Virginia.")

W. C. Carrington, Esq. (President of the Piedmont and Arlington Insurance Company), Richmond, Virginia.

DIRECTORS. Professor D. T. ANSTED, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.M.S., 8, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C., and Melton, Suffolk, Chairman.

J. Davenport Shakespear, Esq., J.P., F.G.S., Director of the Cardiff and Swansea Smokeless Steam Coal Company (Limited), Ramsgate and London.

H. G. Houghton, Esq., Director of the Railway Passengers' Luggage Insurance and Express Delivery Company (Limited), Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

T. B. Edwards, Esq., 18 and 20, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

John H. Trounce, Esq., M.D., (Director of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company), Harford House, Surbiton.

Bankers—Messrs. Brooks and Co., 81, Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. R. H. Maury and Co., Richmond, Virginia.

Solicitors—Messrs. Sharp and Turner, 31 and 32, Lombard-street, E.C.

Auditors—William G. Goodliffe, Esq., (late Accountant-General, India Office), 149, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Consulting Engineer—Mr. M. F. Maury, C. and M.E., F.G.S., &c., &c.

Secretary—Adam Stewart, Esq., Offices—18 and 20, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a most valuable freehold property, known as the Gauley Mountain Coal Estate, in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, now opened out to the markets of the world by the recent completion of the "Chesapeake and Ohio" Railway.

The area of the estate is 1,080 acres, and is covered by a magnificent growth of timber, which will yield a large return as lumber, for which there is great demand.

The coal is cannel (rare in America), splint, and bituminous. The cannel often fetches very high prices, £5 per ton having been given for it at New York. The splint and bituminous coal are of excellent quality. The splint is famous for reducing iron ores, and as a steam coal.

Professor Ansted, of the Geological Society, in a report upon this coal field, has stated "that there are 14 seams of marketable coal, above water level, of the aggregate thickness of 63 feet, without faults or slips of any kind."

Labour is plentiful and cheap, while the demand for coal, already enormous, is greatly on the increase, owing to the vast cities springing up along the course of the River Mississippi and its tributaries, which afford, at least, 16,000 miles of water carriage; in addition to which, the James River and Kanawha Canal will, when completed, open direct communication with Richmond by water, and thus to all ports on the Atlantic without transhipment.

As to land carriage, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, close at hand, opens communications over upwards of 20,000 miles of railway throughout the States.

The benefit to be derived from the opening of these communications will be all the more appreciated when it is explained that last year upwards of 4,000,000 tons of coal passed the mouth of the Kanawha from the Pittsburgh field, 235 miles more distant from market than this property.

As far as it is possible to judge, there are over 50,000,000 tons of available coal on the estate, which, at an output of 1,000 tons per day during 250 working days in the year, would take 200 years to exhaust.

The most remarkable feature of this coal field is, that the coal seams being horizontal and above the water level of the country, are penetrated from the sides of hills in a manner similar to quarrying, and so are avoided the enormous expenses of shaft sinking, pumping gear, and machinery for raising the coal from the bottom of pits, frequently several hundred feet deep in other parts of the world.

The vendors take no money payment, and have agreed to transfer all their rights for 6,000 Deferred Shares, which will not be entitled to dividend until 10 per cent. has been paid to the Preference Shareholders.

Calculating on an annual output of 250,000 tons, and on the very moderate net profit of 2s. per ton, much below the average profit in the worst of times, it is evident that a net income would be derived of £25,000 a-year on coal alone upon a nominal capital of £50,000. In addition to this, the timber, as before stated, will be a source of considerable income, the acre yielding about 15,000 feet, with a sale price of £10 per 1,000 feet, leaving a large margin of profit.

As soon as possible blast furnaces will be erected to work the rich hematite iron ores of the Alleghany region, and the reciprocity of freights will enable the company to produce the best pig iron at a cost of £3 per ton, which is about half its present cost in Pennsylvania, and one-third its selling price.

These three sources of profit cannot fail to recommend this company to the public, more especially as the "Cannelton" coal property, of a similar character, only six miles distant, in the possession of an English company, is very prosperous, notwithstanding that the price originally paid was nearly three times what is now asked for this property.

The resources of this district are so vast that it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of its richness and value. A careful study, however, of the "Proceedings of the Society of Arts," as published in their Journal of the 21st February, 1873, will be found very interesting and instructive.

In order to afford the most perfect confidence to the shareholders that the capital proposed to be raised shall be legitimately laid out, the directors have arranged to appoint a competent English practical colliery viewer, who will immediately proceed to the property and take charge of the works. The company will also have the very great benefit of the experience of General Imboden, ex-Governor Wise, Mr. Maury and W. C. Carrington, Esq., who have agreed to co-operate

in the supervision on the spot without remuneration until a dividend of 20 per cent. has been paid upon the entire capital. Should no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses, forms of application, and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1807. (FOR LIVES ONLY.)

79, FILL MALL, LONDON.

A Subscribed Capital of more than £1,500,000.

Expenses of Management under 3 per cent.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS,

Actuary and Secretary.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE and CLERKEN-

WELL NEWS COMPANY (Limited). Under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. Capital, 5,000,000, in 10,000 shares of 50s. each, of which 44,000 only will be called. 1s. per share payable on application, 2s. on allotment, and future calls, not to exceed 1s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS. J. FORTESCUE HARRISON, Esq., 88, Cornwell-gardens, Queen's-gate, W., and Reform Club, Chairman. John Humphreys, Esq., 13, Stratford-place, W. Charles Noel Hoare, Esq., Oakfield, Worth, Sussex, and Junior United Service Club.

Bankers—The Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, E.C. **Solicitors**—Messrs. Davidsons, Carr, Bannister, and Morris, 70, Basinghall-street, E.C.

Broker—Herbert Ray, Esq., 1, Copthall-chambers, E.C. **Auditors**—Messrs. Broom, Son, and Hays, 80, Coleman-street, London, E.C., Public Accountants.

Secretary—Mr. Rees Barrett Davies. **Temporary Offices**, 80, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this association is the acquisition by purchase of that well-known morning newspaper, "The Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News," together with all the several valuable leasehold premises, goodwill, machinery, plant, and trade fixtures now used for its efficient and successful carrying on.

This newspaper is well and favourably known as being not only old-established and respectable, but as having an extensive circulation, and as being a special advertising medium. The profits are, and have been for many years past, large, and are capable of further considerable expansion without any additional outlay for plant or fixed expenditure.

The accounts in support of the past and present profits of the concern have been examined on behalf of the company by Messrs. Broom, Son, and Hays, of Coleman-street, E.C., Accountants, and subjoined is their certificate, showing the highly satisfactory state of the property. From the report of these gentlemen it will be seen that a clear net profit of 11 per cent. per annum will at once accrue upon the capital of the company proposed to be called up, after writing off a fair percentage for depreciation on the plant and machinery.

It is confidently anticipated that, by judicious and improved management, the value of the advertising department may be considerably enhanced, and this may speedily be done, as will be obvious to anyone acquainted with the nature of such property. It is reasonably expected that from this source alone the profits will be greatly increased, after providing for any extra cost of management.

The transactions, both in the advertising and publishing departments, being almost entirely for cash, without the interposition of commission agencies, the working capital of the concern is furnished daily over the counters.

The only agreement that has been entered into is between Mr. John Foulston Hunt, the vendor, and Mr. Rees Barrett Davies, on behalf of the company, dated the 24th June, 1873, for the purchase of the property. This agreement can be examined, together with the articles of association, at the solicitors', or at the temporary offices of the company.

The purchase money agreed to be paid is 40,000, which includes the goodwill, copyright, leases of premises, plant, machinery, trade fixtures, &c., as now standing at Myddelton-street, Allen-street, and Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell; Fleet-street, and Shoreditch.

No promotion money will be paid, and all expenses up to registration will be borne by the vendor.

Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded to the bankers or to the secretary, together with a deposit of 1s. per share.

Payment in full will be received by the directors. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the surplus deposit will be placed to the amount payable on allotment, and in the event of no allotment being made the deposit-money will be returned in full.

CERTIFICATE OF MESSRS. BROOM, SON, AND HAYS.

80, Coleman-street, London, E.C., 17th June, 1873.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books of the "London Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News," for the last six years, ended 31st December, 1872, and find that the profits, after allowing for depreciation on the plant and machinery, amount to 29,338l. 15s. 6d., including the sum of 2,000l. interest on capital, being an average of 4,889l. 16s. per annum.

BROOM, SON, and HAYS, Accountants.

To Mr. R. B. Davies.

"The Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News" Company (Limited).

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the Bankers on payment of the deposit.) To the Directors of the "The Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News" Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited) the sum of £ , I request you to allot to me shares in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum due on allotment, and the balance by instalments according to the terms of the prospectus. I also authorise you to insert my name in the register of shareholders for such shares as may be allotted to me.—Your obedient servant,

Name in full.....

Address.....

Description.....

Date..... 1873.

(To be signed if the Applicant wishes to pay up in full on Allotment.)

I desire to pay up my shares in full on allotment.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and

VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES

COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily

taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values

property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-

street, E.C.

FURNITURE.

PERSONS DESIROUS of FURNISHING should apply to **ALFRED BURRIDGE and CO.** (late G. Russ and Co.), Furniture Dealers, Drapers, and General Outfitters, 18 and 19, Russell-street, Covent-garden, where they can get what they require on very easy terms, on hire, or otherwise. (Estab. 1862.)

A FACT.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR-COLOUR WASH will in two days cause grey hair or whiskers to become their original colour. This is guaranteed by Alex. Ross. It is merely necessary to damp the hair with it. Price 10s. 6d.; sent for stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in Alex. Ross's CANTHARIDES OIL. It is a sure restorer of Hair and a producer of Whiskers. The effect is speedy. It is patronised by Royalty. The price is 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps.

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